

The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 7.

MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1895.

NO. 26

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 20, 1895.

	P.M.	Night	A.M.	A.M.
New York	8:00	12:15	9:30	.....
Philadelphia	11:20	4:30	7:00	12:25
Washington	10:40	.....	10:30	.....
Baltimore	11:40	4:40	11:25	.....
Harrisburg	3:10	8:18	11:20	3:50 5:00 10:20
Lebanon	.....	8:31	11:31	 5:13 10:31
Marysville	3:24	8:36	11:36	 5:18 10:34
Duncannon	3:38	8:54	11:50	 5:34 10:47
Newport	3:59	9:24	12:14	 5:59 11:08
Millersburg	.....	9:36	.....	..... 6:13 11:18
Thompsonstown	.....	9:47	.....	..... 6:24 11:29
Port Royal	4:31	10:07	.....	..... 6:42 11:40
Midway	4:37	10:14	12:52	 6:47 11:40
Lewistown	4:53	10:40	1:12	5:29 7:13 11:58
McVeytown	5:20	11:08	1:33	 7:38 12:00
N. Hamilton	5:35	11:32	.....	..... 8:00 12:25
Mount Union	5:42	11:40	1:56	6:09 8:07 12:32
Mapleton	5:49	11:48	.....	..... 8:14 12:39
Huntingdon	6:04	12:10	2:17	6:28 8:32 12:55
Petersburg	6:21	12:25	2:30	 8:46 1:01
Birmingham	6:48	12:54	2:57	 9:10 1:25
Tyrone	6:55	1:02	3:05	7:09 9:16 1:32
Belwood	7:18	1:24	3:23	7:23 9:34 1:50
Altoona	7:40	1:45	3:40	7:40 9:50 2:00
Pittsburg	12:19	6:50	8:10	11:30 2:50 5:30

"H" stops to let off passengers from points east or south of Harrisburg.

	*Dly	Dly	Dly	Dly	Dly	Dly
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Pittsburg	.....	3:10	8:00	.....	1:00	4:30
Altoona	5:00	7:15	11:40	2:00	6:05	9:05
Belwood	5:14	7:30	11:52	2:17	6:20	9:19
Tyrone	5:28	7:48	12:03	2:35	6:37	9:33
Birmingham	5:32	7:53	.....	2:42	6:42	.....
Petersburg	5:53	8:17	.....	3:06	7:06	.....
Huntingdon	6:05	8:30	12:35	3:20	7:20	10:12
Mapleton	6:21	8:47	.....	3:38	7:35	.....
Mt. Union	6:28	8:53	.....	3:46	7:41	10:32
N. Hamilton	6:33	8:58	.....	3:51	7:46	.....
McVeytown	6:52	9:15	.....	4:12	8:04	.....
Lewistown	7:15	9:35	1:33	4:38	8:26	11:16
Midway	7:33	9:55	1:50	5:02	8:47	11:37
Port Royal	7:44	9:59	.....	5:09	8:52	.....
Thompsonstown	8:02	10:14	.....	5:27	9:07	.....
Millersburg	8:12	10:24	.....	5:38	9:16	.....
Newport	8:22	10:32	.....	5:48	9:26	.....
Duncannon	8:40	10:54	.....	6:20	9:50	.....
Marysville	8:54	11:07	.....	6:39	10:04	.....
Rockville	9:08	11:12	.....	6:45	.....	.....
Harrisburg	9:20	11:25	1:30	7:00	10:20	1:00

Pittsburg 8:10, Altoona 8:25, Tyrone 6:47, Huntingdon 7:17, Harrisburg 9:30 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Baltimore	12:20	3:10	6:15	10:40	.....
Washington	1:25	4:20	7:30	.....	.....
Philadelphia	12:17	3:00	6:23	11:15	4:30
New York	2:33	5:53	9:23	3:53	7:33

*Week-days only. "H" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7:35 A. M. and 3:00 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 5:15, 10:45 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. week days.

At Huntingdon.—For Bedford and Cumberland 8:35 A. M. and 6:25 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8:10 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone.—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8:20 A. M., 3:15 and 7:30 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8:10 A. M., 3:34 and 7:50 P. M. week days.

For Scottdale 7:50 A. M., and 3:10 P. M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg S. M. PREVOST, J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Manager, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:20 a. m., on Tuesday, April 16, 1895.

NORTH.			SOUTH.		
No.	Mail.	Pass.	No.	Mail.	Pass.
124	9:20	6:20	114	9:10	6:00
126	9:32	6:32	116	9:22	6:12
248	9:44	6:44	118	9:34	6:24
250	9:56	6:56	120	9:46	6:36
252	10:08	7:08	122	9:58	6:48
254	10:20	7:20	124	10:10	6:60
256	10:32	7:32	126	10:22	6:72
258	10:44	7:44	128	10:34	6:84
260	10:56	7:56	130	10:46	6:96
300	11:08	8:08	132	10:58	7:08
302	11:20	8:20	134	11:10	7:20
304	11:32	8:32	136	11:22	7:32
306	11:44	8:44	138	11:34	7:44

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST.		EAST.	
No.	Time.	No.	Time.
1	6:15	1	6:15
2	6:30	2	6:30
3	6:45	3	6:45
4	7:00	4	7:00
5	7:15	5	7:15
6	7:30	6	7:30
7	7:45	7	7:45
8	8:00	8	8:00
9	8:15	9	8:15
10	8:30	10	8:30

All trains run daily except Sunday.

*Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

Union National Bank OF HUNTINGDON.

No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.

H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.

R. J. MATTERN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

S. C. Hazlett, E. S. McMurtrie, Calvin Green, K. A. Lovell and H. B. Brumbaugh.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms.

U. B. CONFERENCE.

The Allegheny conference of the U. B. church met at Wilkesburg last week. The first day's session was taken up with organization, appointment of committees and other preliminary.

The second day's session of the Allegheny conference opened on Thursday morning.

Rev. G. W. Sherrick offered a resolution favoring the establishing of a ministerial institute, which was adopted.

Revs. J. I. L. Resler, L. I. John and L. Keister were appointed a committee on the above course of study.

The bishop appointed Revs. Medger, Sheerer and McClay a committee on elders' orders.

Rev. T. P. Orner, presiding elder of Greensburg district, submitted his report for the year. It has been a prosperous one. A number of new churches were built during the year, many repairs and a number of new organs purchased for churches.

Committee on Applicants for the Ministry—Revs. W. R. Funk, J. F. Talhelm, E. U. Hoenshel.

Committee on Beneficiary Aid—Revs. Stahl, Orner, and Woodward.

Rev. R. S. Woodward, presiding elder of Altoona district, submitted his report. There have been more than 600 conversions on the district during the year, new churches built and a number repaired.

The following pastors and their work were examined and favorably passed: B. L. Seneff, J. F. Talhelm, W. A. Jackson, C. C. Miller, B. C. Shaw, W. H. Blackburn, E. F. Ott, L. Keister, G. A. Sparks, B. F. Noon, W. R. Dillen, O. M. Wilson, W. Cramer, E. G. Spessard, A. L. Funk, J. F. Kelley, B. J. Hummel, George Noden, A. W. Maxwell.

Adjournment.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was opened with devotional exercises conducted by Rev. B. L. Seneff, president of Westfield college, Illinois.

The following pastors were examined: J. N. Munden, S. E. Cormany.

The following superannuated and supernumerary preachers were passed: J. Craig, H. T. Denlinger, J. Felix, J. Landis, M. O. Lane, L. H. Leitzel, J. E. McClay, J. L. Baker, A. E. Evens was referred back to quarterly conference. D. Steele, D. Strayer, J. R. King, S. R. Seece, H. Shoemaker, J. T. Spangler, A. B. Wilson.

Rev. J. L. Leichter read his report on publishing interests. Great progress has been made in the circulation of the church periodicals.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY SESSIONS.

Friday morning's session was opened with devotional services conducted by Rev. E. U. Hoenshel, of Mount Pleasant, Pa.

Conference proceeded to business. The committee on second year's course of reading reported that C. C. Miller, having passed his examination creditably, be passed to the third year's course of reading.

The committee on first year's course of reading reported A. M. Long, J. F. Kelley, E. F. Ott and W. R. Dillon as having passed their examinations; they were referred to second year's course of reading.

A warm letter of greeting was read from Rev. J. R. King, missionary in West Africa.

The following pastors were examined: E. E. Cormany, E. A. Zeek, J. I. L. Resler.

Committee on applicants for the ministry reported as follows: L. B. Fasic, W. V. Barnhart be granted license to preach.

J. N. Munden was granted a dismissal from the church. H. T. Denlinger was granted a transfer to the East Pennsylvania conference. U. S. Drake was granted an open transfer. J. W. Spangler was granted an open transfer.

The itinerant list was revised and corrected.

Committee on boundary reported a number of changes in boundary. The committee recommended no change in boundary of the presiding elders' districts.

L. W. Stahl, T. P. Orner and R. S. Woodward were re-elected presiding elders for the ensuing year. Messrs. Stahl and Orner were elected on the first ballot. Mr. Woodward was elected on the fourth ballot. The voting was quite interesting.

The afternoon session was opened with devotional exercises by Rev. Mr. Wiley, of the United Presbyterian church.

The lay delegates submitted a report on ministerial support which was adopted.

Rev. T. Burgess was re-elected treasurer of Otterbein trustee fund.

Rev. L. F. John addressed the conference on the relation of the conference to the seminary. Bishop Mills spoke upon the present problems and opportunities of our seminary. Dr. George A. Funkhouser, president of Union Biblical seminary, addressed the conference on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the seminary.

Rev. J. I. L. Resler was elected treasurer of the conference educational beneficiary fund.

Rev. S. S. Hough read the annual report on missions.

Mrs. J. I. L. Resler, representing the Allegheny branch of the Woman's Missionary society, addressed this session upon the women's work in the missionary cause.

The women are raising \$17,000 annually, for missions. In the twenty years existence of the society, \$175,000 have been raised for this purpose. They have labored in Africa, in China, and among the Chinese on the Pacific coast.

The pastor of the First church, Altoona, was elected conference delegate to the next annual convention of the Allegheny branch of the Woman's Missionary society, which meets in Tyrone, Pa. This evening was given up to missions. Rev. Dr. William M. Bell, missionary secretary, of Dayton, O., and others spoke.

SATURDAY SESSIONS.

The missionary meeting Friday night was an enthusiastic affair. Rev. Dr. Bell, missionary secretary of Dayton, O., arrived from the west just at 8 o'clock. With him came Mr. Yoneyama, of Tokio, Japan, one of the four missionaries under appointment to the new mission the church is just now opening in Japan.

Saturday morning's session was opened with devotional exercises by Rev. J. F. Talhelm.

The attendance has been very good regardless of the oppressive heat. Rev. W. R. Funk, the conference missionary treasurer, read his annual report. Receipts for missions general for the year was \$2,939.40. The home fund receipts were \$2,082.

Rev. Mr. Funk was re-elected conference missionary treasurer.

Rev. G. W. Sherrick gave his re-

port as secretary of the church extension society.

Rev. L. W. Stahl gave his report as publisher of the Conference Journal and was re-elected publisher.

Rev. G. W. Sherrick was elected editor of the Conference Journal.

Rev. L. T. John submitted a resolution on the duties of religious instruction in the home.

Rev. I. P. Truxal spoke in favor of the resolution, and it was adopted.

Dr. W. L. Richardson, of Tennessee conference, spoke very encouragingly of the outlook for the United Brethren in the south.

Rev. W. H. Blackburn read his report on church erection. He received and reported \$202.72 for church erection.

An address upon the church erection movement was read by Dr. Bell. Rev. W. R. Funk spoke upon the necessity of church erection within the bounds of our own conference.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session opened with scripture and prayer by Rev. W. R. Funk.

Rev. T. Burgess reported as treasurer of Otterbein University trustee fund.

The finance committee submitted a plan to alleviate the financial embarrassment of Second church, Altoona, which was adopted.

L. C. Smiley, a student in Union Biblical seminary, was received into conference.

Rev. D. Speck read the annual report on education.

Miss Sarah A. Sherrick, of Yale University, was introduced to the conference, and gave an address on the Woman's Co-operative Circle of Otterbein University.

A resolution inviting representatives of the Woman's Co-operative Circle of Otterbein University into the bounds of Allegheny conference in the interests of their work received the favorable consideration of conference.

Committee on finance submitted their report, which was adopted as read with the exception of one item.

Committee on elders' orders recommended the following ministers for ordination: J. S. Fulton, E. T. Wriggle, J. W. Wilson, O. M. Wilson.

Rev. B. C. Shaw was elected conference Sunday school secretary.

A motion prevailed to hold the next annual conference at Liverpool, Pa.

The evening session was devoted to education. Two addresses were delivered by President T. J. Sanders, of Otterbein University, Ohio, and Professor G. A. Funkhouser, D. D., of the Theological seminary.

Sunday morning Bishop J. S. Mills preached a most excellent sermon from Luke, vii: 28, on the character of John the Baptist, at the close of which J. W. Wilson, O. M. Wilson, J. S. Fulton and E. F. Wriggle were ordained to the ministry.

Sunday afternoon was devoted to the Sunday school anniversary exercises, at which a number of short spicy addresses were made to the children.

Sunday evening was devoted to the home mission work. Rev. W. R. Funk acted as president of the meeting. Addresses were made by Dr. W. L. Richardson, G. W. Sherrick and others. So closed the fifty-seventh annual session of Allegheny conference.

Following is the stationary committee's report:

ALTOONA DISTRICT, REV. R. S. WOODWARD, P. E.

Altoona, First church, A. L. Funk.

Altoona, Second church, S. S. Hough.

Bellefonte, C. C. Miller.

Belwood, Allen Renn.

East Freedom, George Noden.
East Salem, J. S. Phillips.
Huntingdon, B. J. Hummel.
Huntingtown, W. A. Jackson.
Liverpool, W. H. Blackburn.
Mount Union, E. G. Pressard.
Milheim, J. F. Tallhelm.
New Paris, W. R. Dillen.
Orbisoma, B. F. Noon.
Philipsburg, D. Sheerer.
Port Matilda, A. W. Maxwell.
Stormstown, E. F. Ott.
South Williamsport, W. Cramer.
Shade Gap, A. C. Ford.
Tyrone, J. Medsger.
Walace Run, J. F. Kelly.

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT, REV. L. W. STAHL, P. E.

Berlin, W. H. Artz.
Bigler, O. M. Wilson.
Cambria, G. C. Cooper.
Clarington, E. H. Barnhart.
Clearfield, J. S. Hayes.
Coalport, J. H. Pershing.
Conemaugh, I. P. Truxal.
DuBois, J. L. Liehliter.
Elk Creek, E. H. Grumblung.
Glasgow, C. C. Bingham.
Indiana, L. B. Fasic.
Jenner X Roads, O. T. Stewart.
Johnstown, L. F. John.
Knoxdale, C. R. McCullough.
Lickingville, E. E. Dehaven.
Morrellville, W. H. Spangler.
Moxham, S. E. Cormany.
Mahaffey, A. E. Fulton.
Mahoning, T. Cameron.
Newburg, W. V. Barnhart.
North Jefferson, P. L. Auker.
Patchinsville, E. F. Wriggle.
Sanburn, S. H. Welsh.
Somerset, A. Davidson.
Wilmore, J. C. Erb.
Walnut Grove, H. A. Buffington.

GREENSBURG DISTRICT, REV. T. P. ORNER, P. E.

Braddock, D. Speck.
Claysville, T. W. Burgess.
Copeland and East Pittsburg, J. M. Leshea.
Connellsville, Thomas Thirwell.
Dehaven, G. W. Emenheizer.
Fairmount, J. W. Wilson.
Greensburg, W. R. Funk.
Industry, To be supplied.
Ligonier, A. M. Long.
Madison, W. H. Mingle.
Mars Hill, B. C. Shaw.
McKeesport, E. James.
Mt. Pleasant, E. U. Hoenshel.
Middletown, J. W. Morgan.
New Florence, J. S. Fulton.
Pittsburg, G. W. Sherrick.
Rockwood, D. R. Ellis.
Scottdale, L. Keister.
Springfield, E. A. Zeek.
Westmoreland, F. P. Sanders.
Wilkesburg, J. I. L. Resler.
H. F. Shupe, editor Watchword.
G. A. Funkhouser, president Union Biblical seminary.

W. J. Zuck, professor in Otterbein university.

B. L. Seneff, president Westfield college.

J. R. King, missionary in West Africa.

Bought the Ship That Brought Him.

An interesting anecdote is told of the late Captain Theodore Julius. Some time ago Captain Julius went over to a shipyard in Camden to take a look at the old packetship Tonawanda, which was being converted into a coal barge. The captain took a particular interest in the old ship, because of his having served as mate aboard her in the early sixties. While he stood watching the old vessel, a tall stranger approached him and asked, "Isn't your name Julius?" The captain replied in the affirmative. "You were a mate on that ship in the summer of 1863?" "Yes," said the captain. "You don't remember me," continued the stranger, "but I remember you very well. I was a steerage passenger on the Tonawanda at that time, being on my way to this country. I've been pretty prosperous, and I've just bought the old ship and am going to make a coal barge of her. Strange, isn't it, that I should come to own the ship that brought me, practically penniless, to this country?"—Philadelphia Record.

A Misapprehension.

"Only think," exclaimed Fenderson, "of the many uses to which paper is now put!"

"I know," replied Bass. "I was at the theater the other night, and I was told it was all paper, and it was a fine, substantial looking structure too."—Boston Transcript.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, for money refunded Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connell & Sons.

The Hidden Life.

Deep down beneath the billows' angry sweep,
Beyond the fury of the raging sea,
There is a world of silent mystery.
There coral mountains lift their hoary heads,
And sea-shells lie in glowing amber beds,
And all is wrapt in deep eternal sleep.

Deep down beneath the world's distress and pain,
Beyond the fury of life's ceaseless storm,
To noble souls there is eternal calm.

There fancy sits in bright illumed caves
And hoards the treasures of the stormy waves,
And quiet truth and beauty ever reign.

CLARENCE HAWKES, in Lippincott.

BY CHANCE.

I don't know exactly why Jack called me "governor," but I suppose it was because I was some years older than he was and because, when he was a wee tottler, I had made him kites and showed him how to spin tops, and perhaps because I used to help him out of scrapes, either with his teacher or some playmate too large for him to "lick." At all events, I got the name and it has stuck to me. What surprised me most, however, was to hear it a few weeks ago, when I supposed Jack was thousands of miles away. I was strolling leisurely down an old street in Dublin, looking about for some old landmark of the "stamping ground" of my childhood. How things had changed! Yonder where the little frame church had been was a stately stone edifice; over the old golf links had been built long rows of stores and houses, but there—yes, it must be—there was a house that had not been changed.

"Governor," said a voice behind me, "isn't that the house where Alice lived?"

I never should have known the speaker had it not been for the epithet; it was Jack, careworn and gray and looking thirty-five instead of twenty-seven.

"Jack, old boy, what brings you here? I thought you were in America."

"I have been in New Orleans for a good many years; Helen used to like the climate. But the company's agent here has left, and I must needs come and take care of the business until another man is appointed. Besides, the president knew that I once lived here, and thought it would be both a change from my surroundings and a pleasure to see the old place. But, isn't that Alice's old home?"

"Yes," said I, "I am quite sure of it; but you ought to know best; wasn't she once a sweetheart of yours?"

"Oh, don't speak of that! You pain me! It brings back such a flood of sad recollections even to look upon the old scenes. I don't know that you have heard, but I am a widower."

"My poor fellow! I extend you my most heartfelt sympathies. But I didn't know that you had ever married. However, we have kept such poor track of each other that I don't wonder at my ignorance. But can't you tell me something of yourself? Come, I'm your 'governor.'"

"Well, 'governor,'" said he, with a faint shadow of his old smile, "I left for America nine years ago. I went straight to Quebec and lived there three years. It was there that I met her who became my wife. We were married just six years ago last month. Her health failed and we went South. She grew worse, gave birth to our first child and died. That was a little over two years ago, and as the child is in good hands (my sister-in-law's) I consented to come here."

"But Jack, what made you go to America? Why didn't you say here?"

Well, it was the same old tale of the young workingman not being fit to marry his idol. As you said, Alice was my sweetheart; she said so herself, dear girl, but her brother Tom—there was the difficulty. I called on Alice very often and had asked her to be my wife, though I was but nineteen. She said 'Yes, but Tom wouldn't hear of it. I tried to bring him around by all manner of means, but he was resolute. He had never liked me and he never hesitated to tell me so; in fact, he took great pleasure in berating me before me, as well as behind my back.

"One night—I think it was Halloween—a crowd of young fellows got on a lark and in their sport took Tom's small donkey out of its shed, and, pushing it upon the roof of a wagon house, which sloped almost to the

ground, tied it there. Tom thought I was the prime mover in the trick, though I knew nothing of it, and accordingly the next night, when I called, promptly showed me the door, with the injunction never to set foot inside it again.

"I saw Alice at times, but she seemed somewhat changed. So, after I had tried all in my power to straighten things, I got angry about it, and when I was offered a position in Canada I was glad to leave. My marriage was not spite work. I loved Alice and always shall, but I knew I could be happy with Helen, and then she said she loved me."

Just then we passed the house. It was the same old place we both remembered. The same trees and bushes spread their branches about lawn; in one corner of the yard stood a large, old-fashioned bucket pump, and on one of the boards of the side fence was the rude weather-stained carving:

"JACK HIGGINS, ALICE NEAL."

Jack turned red, then white, as he looked at the names and then glanced at me.

"Do you suppose she lives there now?" he asked.

"I'm sure I don't know," I replied, "but let's ask some one."

Several persons passed, but all seemed in a hurry, so we went into a store across the street and inquired. Yes, Tom Neal and his sister lived there. Did we know them? Indeed! No, his sister was not married; some fellow off in America jilted her, so they said.

"Well, Jack," said I, after we came out, "I'm not a matchmaker, but if, as you say, you always have had warm affection for Alice, why don't you begin again? It isn't too late."

Jack blushed to the roots of his hair and said he should never go there, after having been shown the door. I tried to coax him, but it would not do, yet all the time I could see he wished to meet his old "flame" once more.

Jack and I lived together at the same hotel and daily I spoke to him of going to call as a friend. At last the day before he was to return to New Orleans I got him down near Neal's home. We passed it six or eight times, and I began to feel foolish at promenading up and down the street. Once he stopped in front of the gate and he put forth his hand to open it, but drew back like a young schoolboy. Then I told him I had had enough of such fooling and that when we approached again we have to go in. We came up, I opened the gate and pushed him forward up the steps.

"Heavens, 'Governor,'" he gasped, "ring the bell for me!"

Tom Neal came to the door and greeted us warmly.

"Jack," said he, "I owe you an apology—have owed you one for years. I found out who did that work with the donkey and I'm sorry I ever treated you as I did."

We began to chat of old times, and shortly Alice came down stairs. She was the same girl we had known only matured. I felt sure that she had seen us before we entered, for she was dressed in her loveliest. She met Jack not quite like a sweetheart, but very tenderly.

It did me good to tell them of Jack's diffidence and what a hard time I had to get him to come. They were a little displeased that he had not come before, and when we said something about sailing, Alice exclaimed—

"Sailing! What! Are you going back?"

"Yes," returned Jack demurely, "I start tomorrow."

Alice hummed to herself a moment, then going over to him and taking his hands in her own, said:—

"Well, I don't propose that you shall go without me. I have loved you and you me; you once asked me to be your wife but we were separated. I know you are too bashful to ask me again, so I ask you to be my husband."

To say that we were surprised is putting it mildly, but Jack turned to me and said:—

"Governor you are a matchmaker, after all."—Chicago News.

In London there is a street collection for one benevolent institution or another on almost every Saturday in the year.

Antarctic Explorations.

Cape Horn was rounded for the first time in 1616 by a Dutch expedition, which had set out from Amsterdam in the Hoorne (or Horn) and Eendracht, (or Unity,) to find a new western route to the East Indies, and so to evade the ordinance of the States General prohibiting all Dutch ships not engaged in the service of the Dutch East India Company from passing by the Cape of Good Hope to the eastward or through the Straits of Magellan to the westward. The Hoorne was burned at the entrance to the Straits of Magellan, and some of her timbers were found on the spot half a century later by Sir John Narborough, whom Charles II. sent to Patagonia for gold.

The other vessel pushed on, doubled and named the Horn after the lost ship (which had also received its name from the place of that name in Holland, of which one of the principals in the undertaking was a native,) discovered and named (after the Amsterdam merchant who conceived the idea,) the Straits of La Maitre, and finally reached the Pacific. Seventeen years earlier another Dutchman, Dirk Gerritz, in a vessel of only 150 tons burden, which formed part of the East India squadron of Simon of Cordes, had been driven by bad weather from the western entrance of the Straits of Magellan as far south as latitude sixty-two degrees, and discovered the islands now known as the South Shetlands. To him it was a coast resembling that of Norway, mountainous and covered with snow. His statement was regarded as apocryphal until Mr. William Blythe, in the year 1819, rediscovered the islands while on a voyage from Montevideo to Valparaiso.

The Dutch navigator De Gonneville was credited with having, even before Gerritz, discovered a Terra Australia to the south of Africa, but we know from Pigafetta, the biographer of Magellan, that the phrase "Anarctic Pole" was a very loose one, and was taken to mean the southern hemisphere, which is a vastly different matter. Moreover, De Gonneville brought home to France with him the son of the sovereign of his new found land, which is of itself sufficient to prove that he did not penetrate far south. But his story and the sight of his dusky captive set the hearts of his countrymen beating with wild hopes for a century and a half.—Macmillan's Magazine.

Precocious Roses.

A new race of roses has been introduced by some Paris growers. They belong to the Polyantha group—that is to say, they bear their flowers in trusses. The new roses have advantage over the others of being "perpetual," and consequently they flower continuously all through the summer. This advantage they owe to their origin, a natural cross (croisement naturel) observed in the Lyons gardens, between the flowers of the first specimens introduced from Japan, and some hybrid perpetual roses. By repeated and careful selections a new race of roses has been produced, which, like annuals, germinate, flower and produce seeds in less than a year.

The term "dwarf" is justified by the height, which in adult plants is only about twenty inches. The flowers are single, semi-double or double, in almost equal proportions, and present almost all variations of color observed in cultivated roses. Flowering commences in the first year and even a few months after sowing.—Gardener's Chronicle.

An Imposing Mansion.

Lowther Castle, where Lord Lonsdale has been entertaining the German Kaiser, is one of the most imposing mansions in Great Britain. Its great terrace, nearly a mile in length, is carried along the brink of a steep cliff, and its park is filled with forest trees of immense size. This park is famous throughout Europe, and has been likened to the great park of the Emperor of China at Gehoi—"the paradise of 10,000 trees." A British ambassador to China, after wandering through the Emperor's magnificent preserve and enjoying a "prospect as sublime as his eyes had ever beheld," wrote home that if any place could be said to be anything like it that place must be the Lowther Castle Park.—New York World.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: "Rough Sailing."

TEXT: "And there were also with Him other little ships, and there arose a great storm of wind."—Mark iv., 36, 37.

Tiberias, Galilee and Gennesaret were three names for the same lake. It lay in a scene of great luxuriance. The surrounding hills, high, terraced, sloping, gorged, were so many hanging gardens of beauty. The streams tumbled down through rocks of gray and red limestone, and flashing from the hillside bounded to the sea. In the time of our Lord the valleys, headlands and ridges were covered thickly with vegetation, and so great was the variety of climate that the palm tree of the torrid and the walnut tree of rigorous climate were only a little way apart. Men in vineyards and olive gardens were gathering up the riches for the oil press. The hills and valleys were starred and crimsoned with flowers, from which Christ took His text, and the disciples learned lessons of patience and trust. It seemed as if God had dashed a wave of beauty on all the scene until it hung dripping from the rocks, the hills, the oleanders. On the back of the Lebanon range the glory of the earthly scene was carried up as if to set it in range with the hills of heaven.

No other gem ever had so exquisite a setting as beautiful Gennesaret. The waters were clear and sweet and thickly inhabited, tempting innumerable nets and affording a livelihood for great populations. Bethsaida, Chorazin and Capernaum stood on the bank roving with wheels of traffic and flashing with splendid equipages, and shooting their vessels across the lake, bringing merchandise for Damascus and passing great cargoes of wealthy product. Pleasure boats of Roman gentlemen and fishing smacks of the country people, who had come down to cast a net there, passed each other with nod and shout and welcome, or side by side swung idly at the mooring. Palace and luxurious bath and vineyard, tower and shadowy arbor, looking off upon the calm sweet scene as the evening shadows began to drop, and Hermon, with its head covered with perpetual snow, in the glow of the setting sun looked like a white bearded prophet ready to ascend in a chariot of fire. I think we shall have a quiet night! Not a leaf winks in the air or a ripple disturbs the surface of Gennesaret. The shadows of the great headlands stalk clear across the water. The voices of eveningtide, how drowsily they strike the ear—the splash of the boatman's oar, and the thumping of the captured fish on the boat's bottom, and those indescribable sounds which fill the air at nightfall. You hasten up the beach of the lake a little way, and there you find an excitement as of an embarkation. A flotilla is pushing out from the western shore of the lake—not a squadron with deadly armament, not a clipper to ply with valuable merchandise, not piratic vessels with grappling hook to hug to death whatever they could seize, but a flotilla laden with messengers of light and mercy and peace. Jesus is in the front ship. His friends and admirers are in the small boats following after. Christ, by the rocking of the boat and the fatigues of the preaching exercises of the day, is induced to slumber, and I see Him in the stern of the boat, with a pillow perhaps extemporized out of a fisherman's coat, sound asleep. The breezes of the lake run their fingers through the locks of the worn-out sleeper, and on its surface there riseth and falleth the light ship, like a child on the bosom of its sleeping mother! Calm night. Starry night. Beautiful night. Run up all the sails, and ply all the oars, and let the boats—the big boat and the small boats—go gliding over gentle Gennesaret.

The sailors prophesy a change in the weather. Clouds begin to travel up the sky and congregate. After awhile, even the passengers hear the moan of the storm, which comes on with rapid strides and with all the terrors of hurricane and darkness. The boat, caught in the sudden fury, trembles like a deer at bay amid the wild clangor of the hounds. Great patches of foam are flung through the air. The loosened sails, flapping in the wind, crack like pistols. The small boats poised on the white cliff of the driven sea tremble like ocean petrels, and then plunge into the trough with terrific swoop until a wave strikes them with thunder crack, and overboard go the cordage, the tackling and the masts, and the drenched disciples rush into the stern of the boat and shout amid the hurricane, "Master, carest Thou not that we perish?" That great personage lifted his head from the fisherman's coat and walked out to the prow of the vessel and looked upon the storm. On all sides were the small boats tossing in helplessness, and from them came the cries of drowning men. By the flash of lightning I see the calmness of the uncovered brow of Jesus and the spray of the sea dripping from His beard. He has two words of command—one for the wind, the other for the sea. He looks into the tempestuous heavens and He cries "Peace!" and then He looks down into the infuriate waters and He says, "Be still!" The thunders beat a retreat. The waves fall flat on their faces. The extinguished stars rekindle their torches. The foam melts. The storm is dead. And while the crew are untangling the cordage and the cables and baling out the water from the hold of the ship the disciples stand wonder struck, now gazing into the calm sky, now gazing into the calm face of Jesus, and whispering one to another, "What manner of man is this, that even the winds and the sea obey Him?"

I learn, first, from this subject that when you are going to take a voyage of any kind you ought to have Christ in the ship. The fact is that those boats would all have gone to the bottom if Christ had not been there. Now, you are about to voyage out into some new enterprise—into some new business relation. You are going to plan some great matter of profit. I hope it is so. If you are content to go along in the treadmill course and plan nothing new, you are not fulfilling your mission. What you can do by the utmost tension of body, mind and soul that you are bound to do. You have no right to be colonel of a regiment if God calls you to command an army. You have no right to be stoker in a steamer if God commands you to be admiral of the navy. You have no right to engineer a ferryboat from river bank to river bank if God commands you to engineer a Cunarder from New York to Liverpool. But whatever enterprise you undertake, and on whatever voyage you start, be sure to take Christ in the ship. Here are men largely prospered. The seed of a small enterprise grew into an accumulated and overshadowing success. Their cup of prosperity is running over. Every day sees a commercial or a mechanical triumph. Yet they are not puffed up. They acknowledge the God who grows the harvests and gives them all their prosperity. When disaster comes that destroys others, they are only helped into higher experiences. The coldest winds that ever blew down from snow capped Hermon and tossed Gennesaret into foam and agony could not hurt them. Let the winds blow until they crack their cheeks. Let the breakers boom—all is well, Christ is in the ship. Here are other men, the prey of uncertainties. When they suc-

ceed, they strut through the world in great vanity and wipe their feet on the sensitiveness of others. Disaster comes, and they are utterly down. They are good sailors on a fair day, when the sky is clear and the sea is smooth, but they cannot outride a storm. After awhile the packet is tossed abeam's end, and it seems as if she must go down with all the cargo. Push out from the shore with a lifeboat, long boat, shallow and pinna- ce. You cannot save the crew. The storm twists off the masts. The sea rises up to take down the vessel. Down she goes! No Christ in that ship.

I speak of young people whose voyage in life will be a mingling of sunshine and of darkness, of arctic blast and of tropical tornado. You will have many a long, bright day of prosperity. The skies clear, the sea smooth. The crew exultant. The boat stanch will bound merrily over the billows. Crowd on all the canvas. Heigh, ho! Land ahead! But suppose that sickness puts its bitter cup to your lips; suppose that death overshadows your heart; suppose misfortune, with some quick turn of the wheel, hurls you backward; suppose that the wave of trial strikes you athwart ships, and bowsprit shivered, and halyards swept into the sea, and gangway crowded with piratical disasters, and the wave beneath, and the sky above, and the darkness around are filled with the clamor of voices of destruction. Oh, then you will want Christ in the ship!

I learn, in the next place, that people who follow Christ must not always expect smooth sailing. When these disciples got into the small boats, they said: "What a delightful thing this is! Who would not be a follower of Christ when he can ride in one of these small boats after the ship in which Jesus is sailing?" But when the storm came down, these disciples found out that following Jesus did not always make smooth sailing. So you have found out, and so I have found out. If there are any people who you would think ought to have had a good time in getting out of this world, the apostles of Jesus Christ ought to have been the men. Have you ever noticed how they got out of the world? St. James lost his head; St. Philip was hung to death against a pillar; St. Matthew was struck to death by a halberd; St. Mark was dragged to death through the streets; St. James the Less had his brains dashed out with a fuller's club; St. Matthias was stoned to death; St. Thomas was struck through with a spear, John Huss in the fire, the Albigenes, the Waldenses, the Scotch Covenanters—did they always find smooth sailing? Why go so far?

You stand on the banks of the sea when the tide is rising. The almanac says the tide is rising, but the wave comes up to a certain point and then it recedes. "Why," you say, "the tide is going back." No, it is not. The next wave comes up a little higher, and it goes back. Again you say the tide is going out. And the next time the wave comes to a higher point, and then to a higher point. Notwithstanding all these recessions at last all the shipping of the world knows it is high tide. So it is with the cause of Christ in the world. One year it comes up to one point, and we are greatly encouraged. Then it seems to go back next year. We say the tide is going out. Next year it comes to a higher point and falls back, and next year it comes to a still higher point and falls back, but all the time it is advancing, until it shall be full tide, "and the earth shall be full of the knowledge of God as the waters fill the sea."

Again, I learn from this subject that Christ is God and man in the same person. I go into the back part of that boat, and I look on Christ's sleeping face and see in that face the story of sorrow and weariness, and a deeper shadow comes over His face, and I think He must be dreaming of the cross that is to come. As I stand on the back part of the boat looking on His face I say: "He is a man! He is a man!" But when I see Him come to the prow of the boat, and the sea kneels in His presence, and the winds fold their wings at His command, I say: "He is God! He is God!" The hand that set up the stormy pillars of the universe wiping away the tears of an orphan! When I want pity and sympathy, I go into the back part of this boat, and I look at Him, and I say: "O Lord Jesus, Thou weary One, Thou suffering One, have mercy on me!" "Eece homo!" Behold the man! But when I want courage for the conflict of life, when I want some one to beat down my enemies, when I want faith for the great future, then I come to the front of the boat and I see Christ standing there in all His omnipotence, and I say, "O Christ, Thou who couldst hush the storm can hush all my sorrows, all my temptations, all my fears!" "Eece Deus!" Behold the God!

I learn also from this subject that Christ can hush the tempest. Some of you, my hearers, have a heavy load of troubles. Some of you have wept until you can weep no more. Perhaps God took the sweetest child out of your house, the one that asked the most curious questions, the one that hung around you with greatest fondness. The gravedigger's spade dug down through your bleeding heart. Or perhaps it was the only one that you had, and your soul has ever since been like a desolated castle, where the birds of the night hoot amid the falling towers and along the crumbling stairway. Or perhaps it was an aged mother that was called away. You used to send for her when you had any kind of trouble. She was in your home to welcome your children into life, when they died, she was there to pity you. You know that the old hand will never do any more kindness for you, and the look of white hair that you keep so well in the casket of the lockets does not look so well as it did on the day when she moved it back from the wrinkled forehead under the old fashioned bonnet in the church in the country. Or perhaps your property has gone. You said, "There, I have so much in bank stock, so much I have in lands, so much I have in securities." Suddenly it is all gone. Alas! for the man who once had plenty of money, but who has hardly enough now for the morning market. No storm ever swept over Gennesaret like that which has gone trampling its thunders over your quaking soul. But you awoke Christ in the back part of the ship, crying, "Master, carest Thou not that I perish?" and Christ rose up and quieted you. Jesus hushing the tempest.

There is one storm into which we must all rush. When a man lets go this life to take hold of the next, I do not care how much grace he has, he will want it all. What is that out yonder? That is a dying Christian rocked on the surges of death. Winds that have wrecked magnificent flotillas of pomp and worldly power come down on that Christian soul. All the spirits of darkness seem to be let loose, for it is their last chance. The wailing of kindred seems to mingle with the swirl of the waters, and the scream of the wind and the thunder of the sky. Deep to deep, billow to billow, yet no tremor, no gloom, no terror, no sighing for the dying Christian. The fact is that from the back part of the boat a voice sings out: "When thou passest through the waters I will be with thee." By the flash of the storm the dying Christian sees that the harbor is only just ahead. From heavenly castles voices of welcome come over the waters. Peace drops on the angry wave as the storm sobbs itself to rest like a child falling asleep amid tears and trouble. Christ hath hushed the tempest.

Peppermint Distilleries.

Seven distilleries are busily engaged in distilling oil in the peppermint fields of Deatur, Mich.

SABBATH SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR
SEPTEMBER 29.

Review for the Third Quarter—Com- mentary.

LESSON I.—The Ten Commandments (Ex. xx, 1-17). Golden Text, Luke x, 27, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy strength, and with all thy mind, and thy neighbor as thyself." No commandments till redeemed from Egypt. The one thing the sinner needs is righteousness, and this is found only in Christ, who is the end of the law for righteousness to every one that believeth (Rom. x, 4). This righteousness is summed up in the one word "love," for love is the fulfilling of the law, and God is love. Christ is God manifest in the flesh, and the true Christian life is, "Christ liveth in me."

LESSON II.—The Golden Calf (Ex. xxxii, 1-8, 30-35). Golden Text, I John v, 21, "Little children, keep yourselves from idols." God manifest in the thunderings of Mount Sinai, or speaking by His servant, Moses, they promised to obey, but God invisible, and Moses also absent for a little season, notwithstanding the token of His loving care in the daily manna from heaven, they turn from God to idols. What wonder that He was grieved with them! They tempted Him ten times and would not hearken to His voice (Num. xiv, 22). Let us cleave unto Him, and not grieve His Holy Spirit whereby we are sealed (Eph. iv, 30).

LESSON III.—Nadab and Abihu (Lev. x, 1-11). Golden Text, Lev. x, 9, "Do not drink wine nor strong drink, thou nor thy sons with thee." The service of God is wholly spiritual. He seeketh those who will worship Him in spirit and in truth (John iv, 23, 24). The flesh is carnal and is enmity against God (Rom. viii, 7). Therefore whatever excites or stimulates the flesh is against the Spirit. No work of God is accomplished in the energy of the flesh. "Not by might nor by power, but by My Spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts" (Zach. iv, 6). See also Eph. v, 18.

LESSON IV.—Journeying to Canaan (Num. x, 29-36). Golden Text, Num. x, 29, "Come thou with us, and we will do thee good, for the Lord hath spoken good concerning Israel." It was all right thus to urge Hobab to partake of the blessings of the God of Israel, but it seems all wrong to speak of Hobab's being eyes to Israel. It looks like leaning upon him instead of upon God. The word for every child of God is, "My soul, wait thou only upon Him, for my expectation is from Him" (Ps. lxi, 5).

LESSON V.—The Report of the Spies (Num. xiii, 17-20, 23-33). Golden Text, Num. xiv, 9, "The Lord is with us, fear them not." They had the word of the Lord that it was a good land, and that He would surely give it to them. Yet he indulged them in permitting them to send spies to see, and the spies confessed that it was a good land, but they saw difficulties instead of seeing God. They saw the giants, and they saw themselves, but with the exception of Caleb and Joshua they saw not God and counted not on Him.

LESSON VI.—The Brazen Serpent (Num. xxi, 4-9). Golden Text, John iii, 14, "As Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the Son of Man be lifted up." About thirty-eight years between the last lesson and this; a whole generation passed away. Aaron and Miriam also gone, and the new generation murmuring as usual, although again on the borders of the land. We will do all things without murmuring or disputing if we have confidence in God (Phil. ii, 14; Isa. xxx, 15). All manner of rebellion against our lot in life is simply rebellion against God. The cure is to "consider Him" who was lifted up for us and yield fully to Him.

LESSON VII.—The New Home in Canaan (Deut. vi, 3-15). Golden Text, Deut. viii, 10, "Thou shalt bless the Lord thy God for the good land which He hath given thee." The land and all its contents were wholly a matter of grace, a free gift of God to them, that they might therefore hear and do His will and suffer Him to bless them mightily in the eyes of all Nations, that so through them He might be known. If we would keep ourselves wholly for Him, He would magnify Himself to us.

LESSON VIII.—Crossing the Jordan (Joshua iii, 5-17). Golden Text, Isa. xlii, 2, "When thou passest through the waters, I will be with thee." Moses has at this time joined Aaron and Miriam in the better land, and Joshua is now the visible leader of the host. The Lord is with him as He was with Moses, and this is the secret of his strength. The ark is carried ahead of the host, and as the waters divide the priests bearing it advance to the midst of the river, and there abide till all have safely passed over. Jesus has been through Jordan for us, and we need not fear.

LESSON IX.—The Fall of Jericho (Joshua vi, 8-20). Golden Text, Heb. xi, 30, "By faith the walls of Jericho fell down, after they were compassed about seven days." The same Lord who appeared to Moses at the burning bush and commanded him to put off his shoes now appears to Joshua by Jericho with a like command, instructing him in the way of victory and peace. It is God's way to plan and to carry out His plans. It is ours to yield and obey. We must keep our shoes off, and never think of it as our work.

LESSON X.—Caleb's Reward (Joshua xiv, 5-14). Golden Text, Joshua xiv, 14, "He wholly followed the Lord God of Israel." See a man of 85, as strong as a man of 40, because God was his strength, and he changes not. His strength is made perfect in our weakness, and when we yield to Him that He may work, our weakness will be but a better occasion for Him to manifest His strength. Walled cities and giants are nothing to God, and victory depends upon His ability, not upon ours.

LESSON XI.—The Cities of Refuge (Joshua xx, 1-9). Golden Text, Heb. vi, 18, "Who have fled for refuge to lay hold upon the hope set before us." This lesson is very suggestive of Christ, who is our only refuge from the law of sin and death, and in whom alone there is safety. As we pointed out in our notes on the lesson every name is suggestive of Him. Notice also that the city of Caleb's inheritance (Hebron) became a city of refuge, and when we follow Jesus fully and live in fellowship with Him we will in His name become a refuge for others.

LESSON XII.—Joshua Renewing the Covenant (Joshua xxiv, 14-25). Golden Text, Joshua xxiv, 24, "The Lord our God will serve, and His voice will we obey." The great thought here is that we cannot serve God unless we serve Him with the whole heart in sincerity and in truth. He has bought us that we might be a people for His own possession, and He wants us wholly for Himself, both for His glory and for our highest good.—Lesson Helper.

Public Schools Day Created.

Public Schools Day has been created by the Board of Education of New York City. It will be the second Friday of every October, and it will be celebrated by a parade of school children and a demonstration of a literary nature at some public hall. It was decided not to ask the city authorities to make legal recognition of the day until after the first celebration.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.
Secretary Carlisle decided that the Hon. M. W. Ransom, United States Minister to Mexico, may draw his salary as such under his present appointment.

The Government bond syndicate was dissolved and the profits were distributed among the members. The managers thought there was no further need of their services in protecting the gold reserve.

John Sowers, an American citizen and Cuban sugar planter, summarily expelled from the island, under Martinez Campos's order, will appeal to the State Department in Washington, and his case may precipitate trouble between the United States and Spain.

Bankers agree to exchange gold to the amount of \$30,000,000 for legal tenders if necessary to avert another bond issue.

Secretary Olney decided to defer distribution of the Mora claim money until all conflicting interests in it are adjudicated by the courts.

The Carnegie armor-plate for the Iowa, after a severe test, was pronounced the best ever experimented upon by the Navy Department.

Secretary Herbert has sent instructions to Admiral Beardslee regarding the cholera on the United States steamship Bennington, ordering the vessel to sea on a cruise until the disease is eradicated.

Secretary Hoke Smith resumed his duties in the Interior Department after several weeks' absence in Georgia, where he made several speeches in favor of "sound money."

Secretary Olney resumed his desk at the State Department and spent all his time in conference with his assistants.

Domestic.
RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per.
Baltimore	81	42	.659	Pittsburg	65	60	.524
Cleveland	83	43	.659	New York	64	60	.516
Philadelphia	77	48	.616	Cincinnati	61	61	.500
Chicago	70	56	.558	Washington	59	82	.322
Boston	68	56	.548	St. Louis	37	87	.298
Brooklyn	67	58	.536	Louisville	34	92	.270

Miss Annie Earle, Miss Brown, of Jersey City, and Harrison Otis, the nine-year-old son of Willard C. Fisk, were drowned while bathing in Manasquan Inlet, New Jersey.

Sheriff Maples, of Sevier County, Tennessee, telegraphed Governor Turney for troops to aid in the suppression of a White Cap outbreak.

Dr. Edward W. Burnette died in New York City of cancer contracted from a female patient who caught it by using a speaking-tube belonging to her employer, who died of cancer.

James C. Cordonner, an expert bicycle rider, while on his wheel collided with a cable car in New York City and was killed almost instantly.

W. J. Busby, Los Angeles, Cal., sent poisoned wine to a friend whose job he wanted. Two men stole and drank it and died.

A New York Chamber of Commerce poll of the Fifty-fourth Congress showed a majority in both branches against the free coinage of silver.

Dr. Parkhurst arrived in New York City from Europe and, in resuming his reform fight, said he would not oppose opening saloons part of Sunday if a distinction between Sunday and other days were preserved.

The engagement of Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, daughter of W. K. Vanderbilt, of New York City, and the Duke of Marlborough was announced. The wedding will occur soon.

Richard Croker returned from England and declared himself absolutely out of New York City politics.

James D. Smith, Chairman of the America's Cup Committee of the New York Yacht Club, announced that he had received notice by cable of another challenge for the trophy from Charles Rose, of London.

Governor Culbertson, of Texas, announced that he would stop the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight at all hazards.

The schooner Antoinette was seized in Florida waters with alleged Cuban filibusters on board.

A majority of New York City's wholesale milk-dealers formed an association and pledged themselves to work to prevent the sale of adulterated milk.

In New York City the America's Club Committee replied to Lord Dunraven's last letter, placing the responsibility on him for failing to sail the Valkyrie over the course in the last cup race.

The organist of Emmanuel Church gave strong evidence against Durrant, the alleged San Francisco murderer who showed signs of breaking down.

Much damage was done by windstorms in Michigan.

Charles A. Poole, formerly pursuer on the Ward line, fatally shot Mrs. Charles Curtis, of Brooklyn, with whom he was hopelessly in love, and then committed suicide.

The new battleship Maine was put in commission at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The New York Republican State Convention at Saratoga adopted unanimously a resolution offered by Warner Miller favoring "the maintenance of Sunday laws in the interest of labor and morality" and nominated the old State ticket by acclamation. Celora E. Martin was nominated for Judge of the Court of Appeals.

The University of Pennsylvania won the international intercollegiate cricket match in Philadelphia, defeating Oxford and Cambridge, the English eleven, by 100 runs.

The bull-fight feature of the Atlanta (Ga.) Exposition was revived.

Jacob S. Johnson, the colored evangelist of Somerville, N. J., was arrested, charged with murdering the colored girl, Annie Beekman, whose body was found Sunday.

Rear-Admiral Buncie's squadron of evolution arrived in port at New York and anchored off Staten Island.

Foreign Notes.
Charles Day Rose announced his intention to formally challenge for the America's Cup through the Victoria Royal Yacht Club, of Ryde, England.

The Japanese Parliament has voted a credit of \$100,000,000 for the building of four iron-clad ships, ten coast defense vessels and fifty torpedo boats.

Brazil positively refused to permit England to land a cable at Trinidad.

General Duchesne, of the French forces in Madagascar, routed 6000 Hovas and eighty of them were killed.

The Spanish cruiser Sanchez Barcaltzgui was sunk by being run down by a coasting steamer in the harbor of Havana, Cuba; Admiral Parejo, Captain Ybanez, three officers and thirty of the crew were drowned. The Netherlands-American liner Edam was sunk in collision with the Thukstein in the English Channel; no lives were lost.

A dispatch from Shanghai, China, says that English men-of-war are making a naval demonstration up the Yang-tse-Kiang River.

The German mission near Swatow, China, was looted by 600 Chinese plunderers.

AMERICANS WIN ALL.

England's Athletic Prestige Wiped Out
Decisively in New York City.

All England's athletes wearing the emblem of the London Athletic Club were signally defeated in the international games by America's pride, the gallant New York Athletic Club champions, at Manhattan Field, New York City. There were eleven events on the programme, and all were won by the Americans. Except in one contest, the quarter-mile run, the Britons were so easily outclassed that the result of the great international conflict was a source of wild enthusiasm for the 15,000 spectators. As if to further demonstrate their superiority over the Queen's subjects the Americans established three new world's records, broke another one, but it could not be allowed because of a slight technicality, and equaled still another. In only five events did the Englishmen succeed in taking second place.

The events were decided as follows: Half-mile run, won by Charles J. Kilpatrick, New York A. C.; Frederick S. Horan, London A. C., second; Henry S. Lyons, New York A. C., third. Time, 1 minute 53 2-5 seconds.

One-hundred-yard run, won by Bernard J. Wefers, New York A. C.; Charles A. Bradley, London A. C., second; John V. Crum, New York A. C., third; H. G. Stevenson, London A. C., fourth. Time, 9 4-5 seconds.

Running high jump, won by M. F. Sweeney, New York A. C., with a jump of 6 feet 5 1/2 inches; S. A. Warner Battazzi, New York A. C., and Reginald Williams, London A. C., both cleared 5 feet 10 inches; Alan Brooke Johnston, London A. C., cleared 5 feet 8 inches.

One-mile run, won by T. P. Conneff, New York A. C.; George W. Orton, New York A. C., second. Time, 4 minutes 18 1-5 seconds.

Two-hundred-and-twenty-yard run won by Bernard J. Wefers, New York A. C.; J. V. Crum, New York A. C., second; Gilbert Jordan, London A. C., third. Time, 21 3-5 seconds.

Putting sixteen-pound shot, won by George Gray, New York A. C., with a put of 43 feet 5 inches; W. Orville Hickok, New York A. C., second, with a put of 42 feet; Edward John Watson, London A. C., third, with a put of 34 feet 7 inches.

One-hundred-and-twenty-yard hurdles, won by Stephen Chase, New York A. C.; Godfrey Shaw, London A. C., second; William John Oakley, London A. C., third. Time, 15 2-5 seconds.

Throwing sixteen-pound hammer, won by James S. Mitchell, New York A. C., with a throw of 137 feet 5 1/2 inches; Harry P. Cross, New York A. C., second, with a throw of 124 feet 10 inches.

Quarter-mile run, won by Thomas E. Burke, New York A. C.; Gilbert Jordan, London A. C., second; W. Fitz Herbert, London A. C., third. Time, 49 seconds.

Running broad jump, won by Elwood B. Bloss, New York A. C., with a jump of 22 feet 6 inches; Lewis P. Sheldon, New York A. C., second, with 21 feet 11 inches; William John Oakley, London A. C., third, with 21 feet 6 1/2 inches; Wallingford Mendelson, London A. C., fourth, with 19 feet 11 inches.

Three-mile run, won by T. P. Conneff, New York A. C.; E. J. Wilkins, London A. C., second. Time, 15 minutes 36 1-5 seconds.

PEARY BACK AGAIN.

The Arctic Explorer and Comrades Return in Safety to St. John's.

The steamer Kite arrived at St. John's, Newfoundland, having on board Lieutenant Peary and all the members of the Arctic expedition party. Every one is hale and hearty, but beyond that little satisfactory information concerning the success of the expedition could be gleaned, every man on board being under orders to say nothing concerning the findings of the party. Lieutenant Peary's first inquiry was for Mrs. Peary.



LEUTENANT PEARY.

The members of the relief party were delighted with their trip to the frozen North. The Kite arrived at Falcon Harbor in latitude 74.48 on August 4. The steamer was as far north on July 31, but was forced south by heavy ice floes. Peary arrived at headquarters about two weeks before the Kite reached there.

In the expedition over the Icecap, which left Anniversary Lodge April 1, Peary, Lee and Hensen took part, having five sledges and forty-nine dogs, besides a supporting party of natives, during the first stages of the journey. When they arrived at a point 135 miles from headquarters, where he had cached provisions on the failure of the expedition in 1894, Peary could not find the cache, which had evidently been snowed over and buried.

Owing to the smallness of the party and the fatal defect of a scarcity of food, Peary could not make his way northward.

For more than two weeks all three lived on one meal a day. They ate their last ounce of food twenty miles from camp, and passed twenty-six hours without food before they succeeded in reaching home. They got back July 25, just a week before they heard news of the relief expedition.

Buried in a Landslide.

A landslide of large extent occurred on the Champlain River at St. Luce, Champlain County, Canada, carrying with it the house of Zephish Normandin and burying five members of the family in the ruins. Three children who heard the noise escaped by jumping through the windows. One of them has become insane through fright. The five dead bodies have been dug out. The river is completely blocked.

Ecuador Sends to Europe for Teachers.

The new Government of President Alfaro, of Ecuador, is sending to Europe for a professor of political economy and four military instructors. It will also send for a marine expert for the nautical school.

SIZE OF THE G. A. R.

Posts and Membership in Each Department of the Order.

The report of Adjutant General C. C. Jones of the G. A. R., issued at the National Encampment in Louisville, contains the following table, giving the posts and membership in each department June 30, 1894, and the number of posts holding charters the same date:

Departments.	Posts.	Members.	Post Charters.
Alabama	13	243	13
Arizona	9	273	9
Arkansas	47	764	67
California and Nevada	105	5,677	124
Colorado and Wyoming	54	2,181	80
Connecticut	70	6,403	72
Delaware	21	789	24
Florida	24	550	27
Georgia	12	450	12
Idaho	11	258	19
Illinois	576	27,450	601
Indiana	506	21,577	522
Indian Territory	11	237	11
Iowa	438	16,764	438
Kansas	425	15,355	464
Kentucky	179	5,341	210
Louisiana and Miss.	22	1,129	28
Maine	166	8,910	166
Maryland	51	3,293	57
Massachusetts	210	22,864	211
Michigan	362	16,951	394
Minnesota	186	7,683	186
Missouri	400	16,401	416
Montana	19	517	19
Nebraska	271	7,800	272
New Hampshire	92	4,595	94
New Jersey	114	7,321	114
New Mexico	12	193	12
New York	650	28,036	611
North Dakota	35	573	36
Ohio	689	36,601	742
Oklahoma	24	870	24
Oregon	59	1,884	59
Pennsylvania	627	45,213	627
Potomac	19	3,320	19
Rhode Island	26	2,508	26
South Dakota	77	2,132	95
Tennessee	91	2,924	94
Texas	37	1,009	58
Utah	5	182	5
Vermont	113	5,001	113
Virginia and D. C.	53	1,450	53
Washington and Alaska	58	2,181	80
West Virginia	59	1,308	98
Wisconsin	274	12,072	276

BURNED TO DEATH ON SHIPBOARD.

Seven Victims of a Fire on the British Steamer Iona.

The London and Edinburgh Steamship Company's steamer Iona, plying between Leith and London, caught fire on her trip to Gravesend, England. The fire started in her cabin and five women and one child, passengers, and the stewardess were burned to death and a number of others were badly burned and otherwise injured. The fire was extinguished by the use of the ship's fire apparatus.

The Iona left Leith with 100 saloon and fifty second-class passengers. The part of the boat in which the second-class passengers slept was used as a saloon during the day, and at night it was divided by a partition into sleeping compartments for women and men. At 2 o'clock a. m. fire was discovered in the ladies' compartment on the port side. The flames spread so rapidly that the clouds of smoke were so stifling that the crew were prevented from rescuing all of the passengers, being several times driven away from the burning part of the ship. The fire was gotten under control about 4 o'clock, when the charred bodies of seven persons were found in their berths, so badly burned as to be unrecognizable.

The cabin on the starboard side was only slightly injured, the spread of flames being checked by the protecting steel deck. The wildest excitement prevailed among the passengers. The saloon passengers, men, women and children, rushed on deck, the women screaming and the children crying, and it was not until the flames were subdued that they could be pacified.

The ladies' cabin was completely demolished. Some of the killed appear to have fallen from their berths in their efforts to escape, and their bodies were found lying almost in ashes on the floor. The fire originated in the lamp room, which adjoined the cabin.

GOLD FOR THE TREASURY.

The Country Banks Also Offering to Exchange Gold for Currency.

Many offers to supply the United States Treasury with gold in small quantities of from \$5000 to \$100,000 have been received, and all the offers considered favorable to the Government have been accepted. Several offers have been declined. One of these was from a Louisville (Ky.) bank, which desired the gold they offered to be accepted at its face value. Two other offers, where the banks wanted the Treasury to pay the express charges on the gold and currency both ways, were also rejected.

All orders of gold within the limit of tolerance in exchange for currency forwardable at Government contract rates have been and will continue to be accepted by the Treasury as long as this special concession is continued in force. Several offers of "light-weight" gold have been declined. These lots of light-weight gold always make their appearance on occasions such as the present, but so far the Treasury has not been caught in the trap.

Six Killed by a Train.

Six persons were killed as the result of a railroad crossing accident at Lawyers' Station, eleven miles below Lynchburg, Va. A vehicle containing Joseph Callahan, of Rustburg, Campbell County, Virginia, two women, a girl of about sixteen and two small children were crossing the tracks when it was struck by the engine of a passenger train. Five of the occupants of the vehicle were killed outright and the young girl was so severely injured that she died shortly afterwards.

Cholera in Hawaii.

The Rio Janeiro, from Honolulu, quarantined at San Francisco, brings news that cholera is increasing in the Hawaiian capital.

The National Game.

Philadelphia has nine pitchers on its pay roll.

Cleveland has won the series from six clubs.

Pittsburg has tried at least a dozen pitchers this season.

Burkett, of Cleveland, has made over 200 hits this season.

Pitcher Stockdale has been released by the Boston Club.

Murphy received notice of release from the New York Club.

The Pittsburgs have won but one series from an Eastern club—that with New York.

McGuire, of Washington, has caught over 100 championship games of ball this season.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

38 MILK AND CREAM.
Market a trifle slow the past week under increased supplies. The average price received at the various milk stations for the platform surplus has been \$1.35 per can of 40 quarts.

Receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals. 1,498,499

Condensed milk, gals. 16,950

Cream, gals. 58,100

BUTTER.
Penn.—Fresh, extras. \$ 20 1/2 @ 21
Firsts. 18 @ 19 1/2
Thirds to seconds. 13 @ 16 1/2
State—Fancy. — @ 19
Thirds to firsts. 12 @ 17 1/2
Western In Creamery. 11 @ 15
Western Dairy. 9 @ 14
Factory, firsts. — @ —

CHEESE.
State—Fullcream, white, fancy. — @ 7
Full cream, good to prime. 6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
State Factory—Part skims, common to prime. — @ —
Part skims, choice. 5 @ 6
Full skims. — @ —

EGGS

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR, \$1.00
SIX MONTHS, .50
THREE MONTHS, .25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa., as second-class matter.

TROUGH CREEK.

Pasture is so burned up that milk cows have to be fed nearly as much as in winter.

We had quite a rain storm last Wednesday which put the ground in nice order for seeding.

Our valley road is in good condition with the exception of occasional sand stones that have been put in the road and stick up from two to four inches, just enough to break a tire or buggy spindle.

There is considerable cider making at Wright's press considering the scarcity of apples in this valley. Apples are being hauled from the Raystown branch and Smith valley. The press has been improved until it is second to a hydraulic for quantity and many claim the cider to be superior to that made on the hydraulic presses.

Our supervisor, Mr. Crottsley, is beginning to move around some. If he is not able to look after the roads soon would it not be a good idea for him to call on the supervisor from the other side, as we hear that he does not know what to do with all of his ten-mill tax. If some of our roads don't soon have attention there promises to be trouble.

There was a quiet wedding at Squire Pheasant's last Thursday, Harry R. Householder, of Marklesburg, and Miss Maggie Pheasant, one of our best ladies, being the contracting parties. We know nothing of Mr. H. but if the bride has made as good a selection as the groom, all will be well with them. Ye correspondent extends best wishes for their future welfare and happiness.

Springfield Items.

The farmers are about through cutting corn, which is a fairly good crop.

The schools will open here Sept. 30th. We desire to see a good turnout, as there cannot be any good excuse for not going, since we have the free text books. Parents see that your children are in school. You can give them nothing better than a good education, it is something they cannot sell or mortgage away. They cannot become too well educated.

The Old School, or Primitive Baptist church, of Springfield township, that was built in 1832 has been torn down and a very fine one built in its place. The new church will be dedicated at the time of the regular Juniata association which will open October 9th and continue three days. The dedication will take place Thursday, October 10th. The following ministers will be present: Elders, P. T. Sawin, of Louisville, Ky., A. F. Chick, of Baltimore, Md., Col. E. V. White, of Leesburg, Va., Lively, of Ky., Silas H. Dusan, of Southampton, Pa., Badger, of Va., and A. Mellott, of Fulton county, Pa. All persons are cordially invited to attend. Said church is two miles east of Three Springs station on the E. B. T. R. R.

MILL CREEK.

Preaching in the Methodist church next Sabbath morning.

Chicken-pox has broken out among the little people.

George Dickison is badly crippled with rheumatism.

A. M. Menold and two children spent Sunday in Tyrone.

Roy Menold has been suffering from an attack of rheumatism.

Mrs. Jennie Morgan, of Mapleton, visited friends here last week.

W. D. Colboine spent Saturday and Sunday with friends in Three Springs.

The Epworth League will hold a festival next Friday and Saturday evenings.

Dr. B. E. Himes departed last Monday for Oklahoma where he expects to locate.

The young people of the Lutheran church purpose holding a festival on the 28th and 29th.

Mrs. Rosa Hall and three children, of Scotia, Centre county, were the guests of Mill Creek friends last Friday.

Our schools opened last week with an enrollment of 38 pupils in the advanced school, and 58 in the primary school.

THREE SPRINGS.

E. A. Hudson attended court last week. He was on the jury.

Mr. Sparks, of Black Rock, Md., paid his son, Rev. G. A. Sparks, a visit last week.

The United Brethren have made some quite extensive repairs to their church in this place.

C. E. Starr has just completed a well back of his blacksmith shop. He struck a very good stream.

Allen Cutshall is having a well drilled on his premises in this place. Mr. Swartz, of Saluvia, Fulton county, is doing the work.

Camp No. 512 P. O. S. of A., of this place, intends having an oyster supper and social on the 26th of October. They expect to have an enjoyable time.

Harrison Heeter, of this place, intends moving to California the last of next month. We are very sorry to hear of him leaving us, but wish him prosperity.

Professor Karl Keffer, wife and son, of the California State Normal school, arrived in this place last week. Mr. Keffer is just recovering from a severe attack of typhoid fever.

Methodist Laymen.

A circular address was sent out recently from Baltimore to 250,000 Methodists, urging them to co-operate in the movement to admit laymen to membership in the annual conferences in the church. Among other things the circular says:

While it is impracticable to discuss in a communication of this brief character the importance of this question, and the good results which would accrue to our beloved church by such modification of its organic law, permit us to say that it must be patent to every observant layman that there is a great measure of dissatisfaction throughout the church in reference to this special feature of its present policy and that there is a growing sentiment in favor of such modifications of the organic law as will make it harmonize more fully with a representative form of government, so dear to every American heart.

Lay delegation in the General Conference has given great satisfaction to both the ministry and the laity for nearly a quarter of a century, and if the great body of believers and not the minister alone constitutes the Church of Christ, and the laymen and ministers associated together in the General conference have power to make rules and regulations for the government and order of the church, by parity of reasoning a similar association of the ministry and laity in the annual conferences could not but result in special good to the local church and all matters coming under its supervision.

The Banks of the Grand Army.

Everything considered the Grand Army of the Republic makes even a better showing in its membership than might have been expected. The total is 357,659, with a suspended list of 49,600. The combined membership is larger than at any time between 1878 and 1887. The suspensions are due to the hard times of last year and to the dwindling of Posts by death and removals, the remaining members thus falling away one after another. The death rate among the veterans is increasing fast, as a matter of course, seeing that nearly an average life time has elapsed since they were mustered out of the service, but is not so great as would have been thought a quarter of a century ago. This is a testimony at once to the splendid vigor of those men when they enlisted, and to their well-ordered life since. There is reason to believe that nearly all those suspended will be restored to the ranks during the coming year, and that for many thereafter there will be encampments to keep alive the spirit of patriotism and illustrate the glory of self sacrifice for justice, humanity, liberty.

Another Star on Old Glory.

Another star, the forty-fifth, is to be added to the flag. The new star will represent Utah, and the order for its addition to the National colors was issued by Secretary Lamont. The star will be placed to the right of the fourth row from the top. Utah will not attain her Statehood until the fourth day of next July, but all the flags hereafter contracted for and issued will contain the star heralding the admission of that territory into the Union.

Marvelous Results.

From a letter written by Rev. J. Gunderman, of Dimondale, Mich., we are permitted to make this extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist church at Rives Junction she was brought down with pneumonia succeeding la grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery; it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in results. Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons."

W. C. T. U. Convention.

The White Ribboners wended their way to the beautiful town of Alexandria last Thursday, where they received a most royal welcome. Mrs. Walker bade us welcome in well chosen words. The ministers who were present thanked us for the inspiration and enthusiasm our coming had brought. Mrs. Woods was delighted with the reports of faithful work done. Some precious souls have been won from lives of sin to purity and temperance through the influence of the Unions. Huntingdon Union has grown and become more than ever a power. It sends the "Union Signal" to every pastor. Mt. Union felt like rejoicing over the defeat of license, had Col. Bain to lecture for them and has given out Bibles and thousands of pages of literature. The ladies from McAlevy's Fort brought good reports. They had Rev. W. A. Stevens, the ardent prohibitionist, to lecture for them. They are interested in the Temperance hospital at Chicago and send donations to it. Petersburg "Y" was only represented by Miss Evans and it was very encouraging to the older workers to have these young enthusiastic workers with them. Miss Minnie Shuman had a good report of work done in Cassville and presented a scrap book to Mrs. Corbin for her railroad boys. This was passed through the audience and others pledged to make them. The railroad men sent a message to the Cassville Union which has been sending them Bibles and reading matter "that they were very grateful and had read every paper and the scrap books were about used up." Shade Gap and Orbisonia have also done good work. A white silk banner has been purchased with gold lettering and will be displayed at the coming state convention to be held at Harrisburg. Mrs. K. W. Clarkson was present and read an excellent paper on "Social Purity" and conducted a consecration service. A beautiful memorial service was held and tender memories revived of the dear ones who have "crossed over." The evening session was brightened by the presence of the children who sang several selections. Mrs. Hatfield also sang a solo, "Alone, the cross I bear." Mrs. Heaton also gave an address, "Why the W. C. T. U.?" Mrs. Brumbaugh, of Huntingdon, responded for the Union to the welcome. Miss Mollie Borst acted as recording secretary. A new line of work adopted is to have the Unions go to those localities where no Union exists and hold meetings; also to the public schools. There are 150 members, which give three delegates in the state convention. The watchword is, agitate, educate, organize. Keep scattering the seed and waging war for a clear brain and a protected home until the song from every county in the dear old Keystone state shall be, "Nearer My God to Thee," and our streets be free from the human traps now protected by our government, to lure our boys to the drunkard's doom. S. V. HEATON.

Reduced Rates via Pennsylvania Railroad to the Atlanta Exposition.

For the Cotton States and International Exposition, to be held at Atlanta, Ga., from September 18 to December 31, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are now selling excursion tickets to Atlanta and return at greatly reduced rates.

For specific information in regard to dates of sale, rates, routes and time of trains, apply to nearest ticket agent.

Four Big Successes.

Having the needed merit more than make good all the advertising claimed for them, the following four remedies have reached a phenomenal sale. Dr. King's New Discovery, for consumption, coughs and colds, each bottle guaranteed—Electric Bitters, the great remedy for liver, stomach and kidneys, Buelen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, and Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are a perfect pill. All these remedies are guaranteed to do just what is claimed for them and the dealer whose name is attached herewith will be glad to tell you more of them. B. O'Connor & Sons.

—Last summer one of our grand children was sick with a severe bowel trouble. Our doctor's remedies had failed, then we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which gave very speedy relief. We regard it as the best medicine ever put on the market for bowel complaints.—Mrs. E. G. Gregory, Fredericktown, Mo. This certainly is the best medicine ever put on the market for dysentery, summer complaint, colic and cholera infantum in children. It never fails to give prompt relief when used in reasonable time and the plain printed directions are followed. Many mothers have expressed their sincere gratitude for the cures it has effected. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

FISHER,

THE BAKER,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

BREAD,

CAKES

for Weddings, Parties, Entertainments a Specialty.

A Finer,

or more varied assortment of Cakes cannot be found anywhere than can be seen daily at our store room.

Prompt attention given to orders by mail. Telephone connection.

G. W. FISHER, 417 Penn St., Huntingdon.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment Is unequalled for Eczema, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Nipples, Chapped Hands, Itching Piles, Burns, Frost Bites, Chronic Sore Eyes and Granulated Eye Lids. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

TO HORSE OWNERS.

For putting a horse in a fine healthy condition try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders. They tone up the system, aid digestion, cure loss of appetite, relieve constipation, correct kidney disorders and destroy worms, giving new life to an old or over-worked horse. 25 cents per package. For sale by druggists.

PUBLIC SALE.—The undersigned will offer at public sale in Cass township, Huntingdon county, Pa., on Saturday, Sept. 28, 1895, commencing at 1 o'clock p. m., the following personal property: One cook stove, three ten-plate stoves, settee, chairs, book case and desk, tables, stands, bedsteads, cedar barrels, wood saw, grindstone, 30-foot extension ladder, corner cupboard, wheelbarrow, shovel plow, lot of baskets, post iron, shot gun, cider vinegar, shingles, six volumes Henry's commentary; iron kettle, 40-gallon copper kettle, brass kettle, hand and horse power cider mill. Also at the same time and place I will offer my fruit farm. Terms made known on day of sale. J. E. Glasgow.

FOR SALE.—A well finished dwelling house with over one acre of ground. Hard and soft water under roof. This property is in a splendid locality, in close proximity to churches and school house. A bargain to anyone wanting a house with modern conveniences. For further particulars call on or address R. C. Yocum, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

FOR SALE.—Undertakers' outfit, good hearse, horse, buggy, wagon, sleighs, coffins, etc. Also, good house, with running water at door. Terms easy. K. W. CLARKSON, Cassville, Pa. 8-14-95.

FOR RENT.—A cabinet maker and undertaker shop or store room, with 4-room dwelling attached. Good location. Inquire of Marshall Yocum, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

SHINGLES FOR SALE.—I have 32,000 first class white pine shingles for sale. Also 1,000 shaved lap shingles. Address, AMON L. GREENLAND, Cassville, Pa. 6-12.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

(Estate of Caleb G. Wright, dec'd.) Letters of administration on the estate of Caleb G. Wright, late of Cass township, Huntingdon county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and to those having claims against it to present them duly authenticated for settlement. MRS. CATHARINE WRIGHT, Administratrix. 8-25-95-f.

CLEARANCE SALE.

All Untrimmed Hats for

less than cost from now until

October 1st, ranging in price

from 10 cents to 50 cents.

Now is the Time to Buy.

KATE COWHER,

MAPLETON DEPOT, PA.

COLUMBUS DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

BEST SET OF TEETH, \$8.

DE. C. H. BOYER, Manager,

4-10-95. Fifth St., HUNTINGDON, PA.

Facts Stranger Than Fiction.

Never before in the history of our business has there been a time when so much value could be obtained for so little money. The patronage given us in the past has enabled us to increase our line of goods. We have added a

FIRST-CLASS LINE OF DRY GOODS

Come and see our Cashmeres, Gingham, Lawns, Ducks, Challies, Muslins and everything in the way of linings, stays, &c. A complete line of Buttons, Lace and Embroidery. We have an assortment of Men's dress and working shirts, Overalls, odd Coats.

Our Grocery Department

is complete. Everyone likes good things to eat and you will not be disappointed when you come here for them. We guarantee our White Fish to be Spring-caught and full-weight package. We carry a complete line of Shelf Hardware, also Forks, Hoes, Shovels, Hay Forks, Pulleys, cross-cut Saws,

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES QUEENSWARE, DRUGS

Wall Brushes, Lime, etc. Our sales of Wall Paper are greater than ever before. Come and see us.

J. Q. HEATON,

CASSVILLE, PA.

Subscribe

—FOR—

"The Item."

Your Opportunity

Is Our Loss.

Russet Shoes (Boys' Sizes, \$1.15 Men's " \$2.50)

Oxford Ties, All Kinds, \$1.00.

Must be closed out and these prices will do it. If you want a pair of good shoes in above line cheap, call on

Geo. W. Yocum

Hazlett Block, 402 Penn St.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

J. L. Houck.

Hats.

Arguments are needless, as all good judges agree that we have the finest line of men's, boys' and children's straw hats found in any country store in the county, viz: Mackinaws, Cantons, Palms, Panamas and Sailors. (The low prices are selling them.)

Underwear.

We propose this season to make this department complete and you will find just what you want at the right prices. Our Notion, Grocery and Dry Goods department is complete in line of staples.

Hardware.

We also have a line of shovels, forks, hoes, rakes, paints, oils, &c. and will add a line of tinware.

Fish.

Our white fish and ciscoes are acknowledged to be the finest bro't to this market.

Wall paper at lowest prices and all borders given free with paper.

J. L. Houck,

CASSVILLE, PA.

C. B. Cruin,

The King Of Low Prices.

'Tis good value people want and they who supply it never lack customers. That's our business idea. These suggestions speak loud:

Men's Suits, \$2.25 to \$6.50 are bargains. Boys' Suits, 12 to 18 years, \$2.50 to \$4.00. Boys' Wool Suits, 65c. to \$2.00. Boys' Wash Suits, 65 cents. Men's Wool Pants, \$1.35 to \$2.50, regularly worth \$2.50 to \$4. Ladies' Duck Blazer Suits, \$1.25, Wrappers, 65c. to \$1.25.

In Millinery

We can save you 25 to 50 per cent. Ladies' Hats, 10c. up. We have some special bargains in

HATS; DRY GOODS BOOTS AND SHOES CARPETS NOTIONS GROCERIES

Don't be foolish enough to pay \$40 or \$50 for a sewing machine when you can get THE BEST for \$15.98 to \$17.98. All we ask is a trial. We are sure of your trade.

SALTILLO, PA.

CHAS. INCWERS,

The Pittsburg Merchant Tailor, has his

Seasonable

STYLES

Ready for his customers, who are requested to come and inspect them.

Division St.,

White and Blue Front. Moun Union,

Penn'a.

LOCAL NOTES.

A POEM IN LATIN.

Boyibus kissibuss
Sweet giorlorum;
Giflibus likibuss,
Wanti somorum.
—Walla Walla Union.

—Autumn began on Saturday.
—Cider barrels are in demand.
—The Autumn wedding season has opened.
—Election day comes on Tuesday, Nov., 5th.
—Autumnal tints are appearing in the forests.
—Now is the time to plant your fall advertisements.
—Grand Army encampment at Three Springs to-morrow.
—The town with good roads leading to it catches the trade.
—Railroad fares to the Atlanta exposition will be very low.
—Lloyd F. Baker spent Sunday with friends in Newton Hamilton.
—The dog days come and go, but the cat nights go on forever.
—Hard coal at Mapleton, three sizes, Stove, Nut, and Pea. H. H. SWOPE.
—Delilah Nead, of Saltillo, this county, has been granted an original widows' pension.
—For sale.—Violin good as new. Will sell cheap. F. H. Logan, Mapleton Depot, Pa.
—Michael Stever, of Latta Grove, was a business caller to the ITEM office on Monday.
—John B. Henderson and family, of Altoona, are visiting parents and friends in Mapleton.
—Saturday, October 5th is the last day for paying your county taxes if you wish to vote.
—A number of Mapleton people attended the Farmers' picnic in Smith valley last Saturday.
—Prof. W. H. Burd, principal of Mapleton schools, visited parents in Perry county over Sunday.
—Miss Mamie Moreland, of Huntingdon, is visiting her sister Mrs. Theodore Kelley in this place.
—Miss Carrie Gosnell, of Hustontown, Fulton county, was the guest of Mrs. George Godard and wife over Sunday.
—An extra quality of lime for sale in large or small quantities. SWOPE & GAYTON, Mapleton Depot, Pa.
—Mr. J. O. Heaton, the merchant at Cassville, sends and recommends Chamberlain's Colic, Croup and Diarrhoea Remedy.
—William Kirt, an inmate of the Reformatory, made his escape last Wednesday afternoon while working in the stone quarry.
—The Cambria Iron company will start their furnace at Gaysport, Blair county, in a few weeks. It has been idle five years.
—A charter has been granted by the State department at Harrisburg to the Phoenix telephone company of Altoona. Capital \$15,000.
—Mrs. Elizabeth Bollinger and children, of Huntingdon, spent several days of the past week with friends and relatives in this place.
—The proceedings of the Allegheny conference, U. B. church, which was held at Wilkesburg last week, will be found on the first page of this issue.
—McCarthy Bros., dealers in furniture, carpets, &c., have the greatest \$2.95 oak rocker ever shown. See it and other bargains. Huntingdon, Pa.
—There is a water famine in many parts of the State. Some places in the anthracite coal region have to be supplied with water taken to them by railroad.
—There was no preaching service in the U. B. church on last Sunday. The pastor Rev. Hummel being in attendance at the United Brethren conference at Wilkesburg on that day.
—Mrs. Martha Scott, of Ickesburg, Perry county, after spending a couple weeks with her brothers, D. H. and Frank Wallet, of this place, returned to her home last Saturday.
—The Tuscarora valley railroad has laid the rails across the Huntingdon county line at Blair's Mills. There will be grand opening exercises at the county line on Saturday, the 28th.

—McCarthy Bros., Huntingdon, Pa., are selling all remnants of Brussels carpet less than 28 yards, suitable for rugs, halls or bed rooms at HALF PRICE. Great bargains also on larger quantities.
—The man who advertises has to buy more goods and hire more help than the man who doesn't advertise. It is a nuisance to be put to the expense of buying and hiring. Don't advertise and you won't have to do business.
—The Epworth Leaguers of the Central Pennsylvania Conference will hold a convention in Huntingdon on the 15th 16th, and 17th of October. Between six and seven hundred delegates will be present.
—The contest between the Mapleton and Orbisonia rifle teams on the Mount Union grounds last Saturday resulted in a victory for the former by 70 points. The Mapleton team has now won two of the three contests.
—Rev. J. B. Polsgrove, presiding elder of the Juniata district, M. E. church, will preach in the M. E. church in this place next Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the close of the preaching service.
—The annual address of the president, John Wanamaker, will form the principal feature of the opening session on Tuesday evening, October 8, of the thirty-first annual convention of the Pennsylvania State Sabbath School Association at Williamsport.
—The Democratic conference to nominate a candidate for President Judge for this, the Huntingdon-Mifflin district, when at Lewistown. Hon. J. M. Bailey has the conference from this county, and T. M. Uttley, esq., of Lewistown, has those from Mifflin county.
—The reunion of the 49th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, which will be held in Huntingdon on the 15th and 16th of October, promises to be well attended. R. S. Westbrook, of Altoona, is secretary of the association, and he is doing his best to bring all the boys together.
—A United Press dispatch, dated last Friday, says: It is reported tonight that Frank Ellmaker, superintendent of the middle division, Pennsylvania railroad, has resigned his position to take effect October 1, and that he will become general manager of a New Jersey traction company.
—During the past week a number of car loads of fine walnut logs have passed over the Perry County railroad from the upper end of the road, bound for the seashore to be transported to Germany. A magnificent specimen whose butt measured about seven feet in diameter attracted considerable attention; it was procured near Loysville.—Perry County Advocate.
—The Republican judicial conference for this district was organized at Huntingdon on Monday but no nomination was made. Another session is being held to-day at Lewistown. The conference of Judge Williamson, the candidate of this county are, H. E. Butz, esq., Samuel Spyker, esq., and George G. Hutchinson. The nomination must be made this week or a triangular contest will be the result.
—A party of emigrants arrived in Clearfield Tuesday morning, having traveled all the way from Gothenberg, Nebraska, in wagons. They left there June 20th and have been on the road ever since, averaging twenty-five miles a day. Their reason for so doing is the extremely hard times in that State, and this being the cheapest way of transportation for them, they started out to try their luck east.
—The balloon sent up at the Patriotic Order Sons of America flag presentation to Smithfield school recently made its descent on the McMurtrie farm, opposite Huntingdon, setting fire to the dry underbrush and starting a conflagration that required over twenty-four hours' hard work by a number of men to put it out. The fire was finally subdued on Sunday, the 22nd inst. after destroying a quantity of growing timber.
—The following nominations were made at the democratic state convention which was held at Williamsport last Wednesday: For judges of the Superior court, Judge Harman Yerkes, of Bucks; James S. Moorehead, of Westmoreland; Peter P. Smith, Lackawanna; Chas. H. Noyes, Warren; judge O. P. Bechtel, of Schuylkill, and judge Christopher Magee, of Allegheny. For state treasurer, ex-congressman B. F. Meyers, of Harrisburg. Some exciting scenes abounded in the convention.

—Chas. W. Hiney and Miss Grace M. Ewing were united in marriage at the residence of the bride's parents in Mount Union last Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Rev. William Brill, pastor of the M. E. church, officiating. Upwards of a hundred guests were present to witness the ceremony. The happy couple left the following morning for the east and will spend a couple weeks visiting in Philadelphia and Baltimore. Mr. and Mrs. Hiney are among Mount Union's best young people and the ITEM joins with their many friends in wishing them a prosperous journey through life.

A Narrow Escape.

G. E. Lyman, a traveling salesman residing in New York, while attempting to board Sea Shore Express at Huntingdon last Friday morning, slipped and fell between the platform and the track, sustaining severe injuries. Mr. Lyman was late for the train and attempted to board it while it was in motion. He successfully landed on the step of the coach when his hat fell off, and, in attempting to catch it, he fell to the track. He was picked up and carried into the station where the Pennsylvania railroad physician, Dr. A. B. Brumbaugh, gave his injuries temporary attention. The injured man was taken to the Altoona hospital, where an examination showed that he had received painful injuries, mostly on the scalp and face, besides bruises and lacerations on every portion of his body.
His escape from death or fatal injuries was little short of miraculous. As it is, his injuries are such as will keep him confined to the hospital for some weeks.

Will Meet in Williamsport.

There is no more useful and successful work ever carried on within the borders of our state than that of the Pennsylvania State Sabbath School association. In its list of officials and managers we find the names of many distinguished men who have been long identified with this kind of Christian work. The thirty-first annual convention of the association is to be held in Williamsport on October 8, 9 and 10, and great preparations are being made for the reception of delegates and management of the convention. The speakers are from among the most successful workers within the limits of the state and outside of it. The singing will be inspiring, under the lead of Professor Sweeney and others, and a general uplift from the gathering may surely be counted on as certain. The record of the association during the past year has been better than ever before, and the interest in the association more widely extended.

A Destructive Storm.

A very destructive storm passed over Centre and Clearfield counties last Thursday, doing great damage to property. At Centre Hall George Nearhood's house was destroyed by lightning, and a boy named Reuben Meek was badly stunned. At Dubois trees were leveled and many buildings struck by lightning. At Luthersburg Daniel Goodlander's barn was struck and burned, together with seventeen tons of hay, wagons, sleighs, farm implements, and five head of fine horses.
The scale house of the Clearfield Fire Brick company's mine at Bigler, eight miles from Clearfield, was struck by lightning, killing Boyd Hummel, a miner, and stunning three others—Charles Gearhart, Ralph Radifier and George Smeal. Lightning also struck John W. Wrigley's house, near Clearfield, but the flames were extinguished before much damage had been done.

A Girl Assaulted on the Highway.

A case of outrageous assault is reported from Hill Valley, this county. On Friday morning as Carrie Sharer, a girl aged about 19 years, was returning to her home from taking out the cows to pasture, she says she was seized by a man named William Buckley, who carried her into the bushes and outrageously assaulted her. After accomplishing his purpose her assailant left and has not been found. The girl's condition is critical, her spine having been injured. Miss Sharer is an orphan girl, and has been living with her uncle W. W. Shearer and grandmother, by whom she was well raised, and is said to be modest and refined. Buckley is a married man about 28 or 30 years of age.

Court Proceedings—Second Week.

SENTENCES.

Thomas Coulter and Emory Fagan, for assault and battery upon E. R. Stratford, each six months in jail; Robert Wells for participation in same, four months in jail. Harry Westbrook and Shively Myers did not respond and their recognizances will be forfeited.
Peter Moore and Charles Muncy, larceny, each one year in the western penitentiary; George Shawley, larceny, one year and nine months in the western penitentiary; John Spooneybarger, escaping from jail, six months in jail; Arthur Pelin, for assaulting his wife, three months in jail.

In the case of Logan Martin brought against the Penna. railroad company to recover damages for the loss of the services of his daughter, Miss Clara Martin, who was struck and killed by second section of Fast Line while coming into the station at Huntingdon on the 19th of November last, the evidence of Miss Elizabeth Miller, the young lady who was with Miss Martin at the time of the accident, failed to show that the girls had stopped, looked and listened before crossing the track, as the rule of law requires, and for that reason the plaintiff was nonsuited. This reverses the award of the arbitrators giving Mr. Martin some \$5000 damages.

In the case of First National Bank of Bedford vs. Dr. J. C. Stever, which was tried here in December of last year and sent back for retrial by the Supreme Court, the jury gave a verdict for defendant. In the former trial the verdict was for plaintiff.

Some years ago Dr. W. T. Browning and Dr. Lewis Royer purchased from J. M. Booher a seventeen-acre tract of land in Cromwell township, with the option, as they alleged, of the right of way for a railroad through a portion of lands adjoining. In the construction of the road some timber was cut. The heirs of J. M. Booher disputed the right of way and sought to recover damages for trespass and for the cutting of timber. The case was tried in court last week and the jury found for the plaintiffs in the sum of \$98 absolutely for the loss of timber, and \$215.19 2/3 in the action for trespass, subject to a reserved point of law.

In the case of D. M. Green vs. John W. Mattern, to recover damages by reason of a failure on the part of the defendant to abide by an alleged agreement, the plaintiff suffered a voluntary non suit. Mr. Mattern owned a tract of land in Bedford county and entered into an agreement to sell it to Green. The latter's failure to make the necessary tender of cash and interest when the first payment was due, and also for other reasons, prompted Mr. Mattern to dispose of it to a man named Stapleton.

Everything is Satisfactory.

A special to the Pittsburg Commercial from Gallitzin, says: The attendance at the public schools of this place, contrary to general expectations, is larger considerably than a year ago, when the teachers were uninformed nuns of the Catholic church. Of the new eight lay teachers only two are of the Catholic religion, and the remaining six are Protestants. No religious exercises are performed in the beginning session every morning. The Catholics, though much in the majority, will not open a parochial school.

A Big Barbecue.

The barbecue at the G. A. R. reunion at Louisville recently was a tremendous affair. The number fed was 75,000. This required 45 beeves, 250 sheep, 2,500 loaves of bread. The beeves were cooked in trenches 100 feet long. The burgout required 8,000 gallons, which was composed of 150 bushels of tomatoes; 150 bushels of potatoes, 25 bushels of onions and 75 pairs chickens. Over 25,000 tin cups were used and 400 waiters employed to wait on the 50,000, who were at the table at one time.

—Mrs. Rhodia Noah, of this place, was taken in the night with cramping pains and the next day diarrhoea set in. She took half a bottle of blackberry cordial but got no relief. She then sent to me to see if I had anything that would help her. I sent her a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and the first dose relieved her. Another of our neighbors had been sick for about a week and had tried different remedies for diarrhoea but kept getting worse. I sent him this same remedy. Only four doses of it were required to cure him. He says he owes his recovery to this wonderful remedy.—Mrs. Mary Sibley, Sidney, Mich. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

This Is The Time of The Year

That you want felt boots, fur caps, woolen shirts, flannels, heavy underwear, &c., on the back shelves, and that is where they are. Our shelves are

Chuck Full of Seasonable Goods

The latest styles in Summer Dress Goods and the best selections that the markets can produce. Summer Underwear, light and heavy weight, summer Shirts, Ladies' and Misses' Shoes, and Oxford Ties, Men's, Boys' and Youths' Shoes, at rock bottom prices. A complete assortment of Hardware, Queensware, Tinware and all other wares needed.

Our Stock is Complete, our Prices Are Right.

A. B. Gillam.

Benj.
O'Connor &
Sons.

Where there is
plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE
have the most
who get the most
for each dollar
they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will
go farthest at our
store. Our stock
and assortment are
purchased with a
view to please our
customers. Trade
with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

BATTLEFIELD DEDICATED

Chickamauga and Chattanooga Park
Ceremonies Ended.

MILITARY AND CIVIC PARADE.

Impressive Exercises on Historic Ground—
Vice-President Stevenson Presided and
Many Governors Were on the Platform
—Distinguished Soldiers Spoke—A
Great Memorial Field of Honor.

An event of more than ordinary interest to the patriotic student of the country's military history has just taken place at Chattanooga, Tenn., in the dedication of Chickamauga and Chattanooga battlefields as a National park. It occurred on the thirty-second anniversary of the bloody two days' battle that raged over the fields and through the woods near Chickamauga millstream. Chickamauga, like Gettysburg, was one of the deciding battles of the Civil War. It resulted in the permanent occupation of Chattanooga by the Union forces under General Rosecrans, and, in connection with the series of battles fought by General Grant around the place two months later, opened the way for Sherman's march through Georgia to the sea.

At least 75,000 persons, half of them vet-

vanquished alike—again meet upon this memorable field. Our eyes now behold the sublime spectacle of the honored survivors of the great battle coming together upon these heights once more. They meet, not in deadly conflict but as brothers, under one flag, fellow citizens of a common country,



GENERAL JOHN M. PALMER.
(One of the Federal commanders who fought at Chickamauga.)

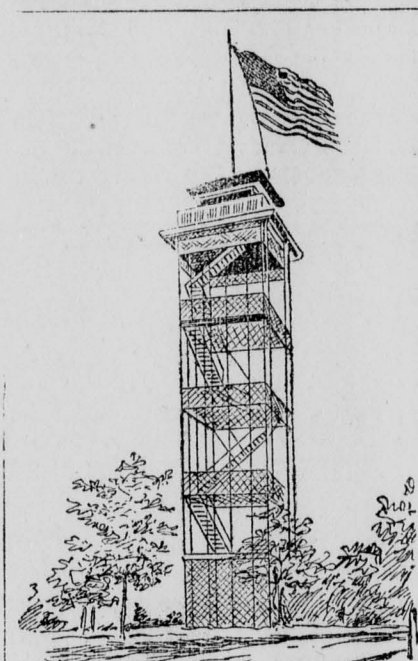
all grateful to God that in the supreme struggle the Government of our fathers, our common heritage, was triumphant, and that to all of the coming generations of our countrymen it will remain 'an indivisible union of indestructible States.'

When the Vice-President had finished, prayer was offered by Bishop Taylor, of Tennessee, and every one of the many thousands of people joined in the anthem "America."

General John M. Palmer made the first dedicatory address. He told the story of the battle of Chickamauga, saying that but few of the names of the fallen were known, but the courage and gallantry of all could be remembered.

Another patriotic tune followed General Palmer, and then the battle-scarred veteran of the Confederacy, whom Lee called his "Right Arm," John B. Gordon, of Georgia, was introduced. He was greeted with no less applause than was accorded to General Palmer, and he spoke with fully as much enthusiasm, feeling and patriotism. The close of his speech was the signal for an outburst of applause lasting several minutes, during which there were calls from the spectators for McKinley and Morton. These were mingled with cries for Longstreet, and that old veteran, still erect and vigorous despite his seventy-eight years, was introduced by Vice-President Stevenson. Before he began, however, General Gordon again claimed the attention of the crowd. Holding aloft his hand, he said:

"I have here a button drenched with blood, taken from the coat of the poet soldier, George Lytle, author of the well-known lines beginning, 'I am dying, Egypt, dying,' who fell on this immortal field. It was cut from his coat by G. C. Lindsay, color-bearer of the Tenth Mississippi Regiment."



LOOKOUT TOWER, CHICKAMAUGA.

ment, who authorizes me to present it to any friend of that hero who will accept and cherish it and hand it down to posterity."

Turning to Attorney-General Harmon, a resident of Cincinnati, which was also General Lytle's home, General Gordon presented it to him. Subsequently Captain Silas M. Fort, of Cincinnati, informed Mr. Harmon that George Lytle's nephew was present on the grounds, and Mr. Harmon sent the precious relic to him. This incident having been closed, General Longstreet made a short address. General Longstreet was frequently interrupted by enthusiastic applause. The audience then sang "Auld Lang Syne" and dispersed.

There was a big crowd in the big tent in Chattanooga at a grand reunion of the Army of the Tennessee, Union and Confederate. General Grenville M. Dodge, of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, presided. After music by the band and prayer, he introduced General O. O. Howard. Other speakers were General Joseph Wheeler, of Alabama, and General Willard Warner, of Chattanooga.

Governor W. H. Upham, of Wisconsin, fell while going up Lookout Mountain and broke his leg. He stepped upon the skirt of his daughter's dress and tripped up.

CHATTANOOGA'S GREETING.

Chickamauga Veterans Welcomed in the Mountain City.

The proceedings of the third and last day of the dedication of Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, judging from the crowd which thronged the streets, were the most attractive of the series. It was marked by a great civic and military parade in Chattanooga and by speeches from representative men.

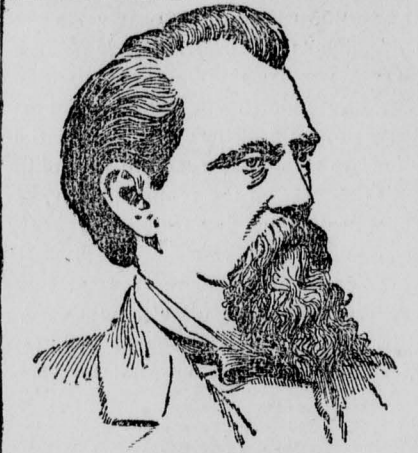
From the corner of Market and Ninth streets the parade moved at 11 o'clock to Georgia avenue, thence to McCallie avenue, and out that broad residential street to the reviewing stand on the Grant University campus, and from that point back to Georgia avenue by way of Vine street. Along this line of march, two miles, the sidewalks were blocked and the windows of every house were full of eager spectators. One hundred thousand people saw the parade, which took one hour

and five minutes to pass a given point. This is the largest crowd Chattanooga ever had and the longest procession that ever tramped her streets.

First came a platoon of police, and then the United States troops, foot and artillery, in camp at Chickamauga Park, under command of Colonel Poland. These numbered, all told, about 1200 men. There were battalions from the Sixth, Fourteenth and Twenty-third Infantry and Battery F, Fourth Artillery; the Ohio National Guards, with Governor McKinley and staff at their head, including companies from Cleveland and Columbus, the latter on bicycles; Capital City Guards, of Georgia, Captain W. S. Hewett commanding; the National Guards of Tennessee, Colonel I. F. Peters commanding. A company of this body which attracted much attention was Captain Carnes's battery of Memphis, composed exclusively of Confederate veterans. The rear of the column was under command of Captain F. R. Phillips.

The streets were decorated with great profusion with the National colors in all conceivable designs, and as the troops marched under and by them they were accompanied by the almost constant cheers of the assembled thousands.

General J. S. Fullerton, President of the Park Commission, was Grand Marshal. Those who took places on the reviewing stand were Vice-President Stevenson, General Schofield, Governors Morton, McKinley, Turney, Oates, of Alabama; Rich, of Michigan; Atkinson, of Georgia; Matthews, of Indiana; Morrill, of Kansas; Greenhalge, of Massachusetts; Holcomb, of Nebraska; Werts, of New Jersey; Woodbury, of Vermont, and McIntire, of Colorado; Postmaster-General Wilson, Attorney-General Harmon, Secretary of the Interior Hoke Smith, Senator Hawley,



GENERAL JOHN B. GORDON.
(Represented Confederate veterans at the dedication.)

of Connecticut; Gordon, of Georgia; Bate, of Tennessee; Blackburn, of Kentucky; Peffer, of Kansas; Pasco, of Florida, and Harris, of Tennessee; ex-Senator Manderson, of Nebraska; ex-Speaker Crisp, ex-Congressman Hatch, of Missouri; Sickles, of New York; Mallory, of Florida; Alexander, of North Carolina; Henderson, of Illinois; Hooker, of Mississippi; Tarsney, of Missouri; English, of New Jersey; Marshall, of Virginia; Van Voorhis, of New York; Lapham, of Rhode Island, and Morgan, of Missouri; Congressmen Henderson, of Iowa; Kiefer, of Minnesota; Harrison, of Alabama; Maddox, of Georgia; Strong, of Ohio; Wheeler, of Alabama, and Price, of Louisiana.

One feature which caused much enthusiastic cheering was a company of Confederate veterans, in their tattered old uniforms of gray, carrying the Stars and Stripes. Not one of these was under sixty. And one of them, next to the color-bearer, carried an olive wreath, emblem of peace and love.

The procession disbanded shortly after passing the reviewing stand, and the battery proceeded to Orchard Knob, on the summit of which was fired the Union salute of forty-four guns at noon. At that hour began the exercises in the tent intended to commemorate in connection with the dedication the battle of Chattanooga proper.

Vice-President Stevenson presided. The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Samuel J. Nicolls, D. D., of St. Louis. Hon. George W. Ochs, Chattanooga's eloquent executive, was then introduced and welcomed the visitors to the Mountain City.

Congressman Charles H. Grosvenor, of Ohio, and Senator William B. Bate, of Tennessee, then spoke. Governor Levi P. Morton was afterward introduced and delivered a short but patriotic address. At the close of Governor Morton's address Governors Woodbury, Matthews and Turney spoke.

The big tent was filled again at night by a gathering of the Army of Northern Virginia and that portion of the Army of the Potomac which fought at Chickamauga. General E. C. Walthall, of Mississippi, presided, and addresses were made by Governor Oates, of Alabama; Colonel J. A. Williamson, of New York, and Colonel L. R. Stegman.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PARK.

Unquestionably the Grandest Reservation of Its Kind in the World.

The park is unquestionably the grandest reservation of its kind in the world, and, perhaps, the most comprehensive military object lesson. The Federal Government has expended on it \$750,000 since its establishment was authorized in 1890, while various State governments have expended \$500,000



WHERE BRIGADE COMMANDERS WERE KILLED.

more, making the total of \$1,250,000. The plan was to restore the old lines of the Chickamauga-Chattanooga campaigns of September 19 and 20, and November 24 and 25, 1863, as they were when the battles were fought—marking all points of attack and defense by either side, setting up monuments commemorating the troops engaged, and restoring the fields to their original condition. This design has been carried out to the letter.

The Chickamauga and Chattanooga campaigns were largely representative of the

whole country. Twenty-eight States had organizations in the battles—a more general representation than appeared upon any other battlefield of the war. Five States had troops on both sides—Kentucky, Tennessee, Mis-



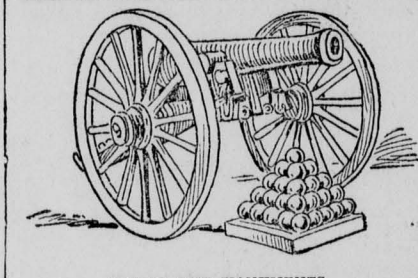
GENERAL O. O. HOWARD.
(Speaker at the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee.)

souri, West Virginia and Maryland. At Chickamauga Rosecrans had 129 regiments of infantry, and enough cavalry and artillery to make up a total of 182 organizations. Bragg had 138 regiments of infantry, 33 of cavalry, and 41 batteries. In the Chattanooga movements Grant had 220 regiments of infantry, and with his cavalry and artillery, 261 organizations. Bragg had 163 regiments of infantry, 33 regiments of cavalry, and 46 batteries, making a total of 242 organizations.

Of the twenty-eight States furnishing these troops nine States have, thus far, set up monuments in the park, providing, as a rule, one for each regiment. Should the other States do the same, there will be the magnificent array of 500 monuments, making a spectacle that will have no counterpart on any other battlefield in the world, except that of Gettysburg. All these monuments and markings are of granite, bronze or iron, thus insuring permanency.

The Federal Government has set up 400 historical tablets, and will set up 1600 more. On the tablets, in embossed white letters, are set forth the historic details of the six battles—Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Orchard Knob, Wauhatchie and Brown's Ferry. They also mark the positions of army headquarters, corps, divisions and brigades, both Union and Confederate; and the parts borne by each organization are concisely stated, without censure and without praise. Besides these tablets the Government has erected nine granite monuments, all different, one for each of the regiments and batteries of the regular army. It has also built eight pyramidal monuments of novel design, each ten feet high, constructed of eight-inch shells, in honor of four Union officers and four Confederate officers killed in action, on the spots where they fell.

Of the ten square miles of the park proper, not including its approaches, something over 5000 acres are of forest, and over 1000 acres are upon farms. A central driveway,



ONE OF THE MONUMENTS.

twenty miles long, connecting the Chickamauga and Chattanooga ends of the park, and passing through and overlooking all the heavy fighting ground, has been built. Forty-two miles of the roads of the battles have been re-opened and improved in the most substantial and enduring manner, and the new roads having nothing to do with the battles have been closed. Many of the minor roads have also been cut and graded, so that there are now about sixty miles of driveway in the park, all them along the roads of the war.

GRIGGS FOR GOVERNOR.

The Republican State Convention of New Jersey Assembled at Trenton.

The New Jersey Republican State Convention at Trenton nominated John W. Griggs, of Paterson, for Governor. The nomination was effected on the third ballot amid a stampede of the delegates.

The convention was held in Taylor's Opera House. There were 847 delegates, and the theatre was so crowded that many of the delegates were obliged to stand in the aisles. Ex-Judge J. Frank Fort, of Newark, presided.

The first ballot resulted as follows: Griggs 294, Kean 207, Voorhees 74, Ward 168, Rogers 79, Gardner 22. Toffey received one vote from Burlington County. At the second ballot there were many changes. The vote stood: Griggs 338, Kean 248, Voorhees 65, Ward 168, Rogers 29, Toffey 1. The third ballot was unanimous for Griggs.

The platform reaffirms devotion to the National policy of the party and reiterates the purpose to "restore to New Jersey a clean and honest government."

John W. Griggs, the Republican nominee for Governor of New Jersey, was born July 10, 1849, near Newton, Sussex County, N. J. His early education was obtained in the Collegiate Institute, of Newton, whence he went to Lafayette College, Easton, Penn., in 1865. He was graduated from Lafayette in 1868, and immediately turned to the legal profession. In 1875 he was elected to the Assembly from one of the Paterson districts. Re-elected in 1876, he proved in that year of an equally divided House a valuable man for his side. Put up for a third term he was defeated. In 1879 he was appointed City Counsel of Paterson and was reappointed in 1880, 1881 and 1882. In the last mentioned year he was elected to the Senate, and three years later he was re-elected by a large plurality. In 1886 he was President of that body, and the following year was Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary. After his retirement from the Senate Mr. Griggs devoted himself to the practice of his profession.

Protected Deer in Vermont.

Protected deer are multiplying rapidly in Vermont. They are seen in almost every town, herding often with the cattle and going home with the cows at night. They are petted, and many have become tame.

Aggressive Chicago.

Chicago merchants are making great efforts to capture the trade of the South from New York, and will have large exhibits in the Atlanta Exposition.

Peculiar

In combination, proportion and process, Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses peculiar curative powers unknown to any other preparation. This is why it has a record of cures unequalled in the history of medicine. It acts directly upon the blood, and by making it pure, rich and healthy it cures disease and gives good health.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye today. \$1; six for \$5.

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation. Price 25 cents.

Burning Cold.

Intense cold, as is well known, burns—if we may use the term—like heat. If a "drop" of air at a temperature of 180 degrees below zero were placed upon the hand, it would have the same effect as would the same quantity of molten steel or lead. Every one who has the care of horses ought to know the pain inflicted by placing a frosted bit in a horse's mouth. It burns like hot iron.

James D. Hoge, on the editorial staff of the Zanesville (Ohio) Courier, thinks that he is the oldest telegrapher now living. He learned telegraphy in 1852.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

The Russian thistle has appeared near Abilene, Kan.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials free. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. / Sold by Druggists, 75c.

"Good Spirits."

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Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Piso's Cure is the medicine to break up children's Coughs and Colds.—Mrs. M. G. BLUNT, Sprague, Wash., March 8, 1894.

HALL'S Honey of Horehound and Tar relieves whooping cough. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.



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PISO'S CURE FOR CURS WHERE ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.



VICE-PRESIDENT ADLAI E. STEVENSON.
(He presided at the dedicatory exercises.)

erans of the Union armies or those of the Confederacy, witnessed the formal dedication. General John M. Palmer, of Illinois, and General J. B. Gordon, of Georgia, who fought on opposite sides in the battle of Chickamauga, spoke from the same platform and vied with each other in emphasizing the perpetuity of the Union.

Besides the Federal officials, including Secretaries Herbert and Smith, Postmaster-General Wilson, Attorney-General Harmon and Congressmen present, there were the following Governors of States, some accompanied by their staffs and members of the State Commissions appointed to act with the National Commissions in locating monuments and markers: Levi P. Morton, New York; George T. Werts, New Jersey; W. C. Oates, Alabama; W. R. Atkinson, Georgia; J. P. Altgeld, Illinois; Claude Matthews, Indiana; E. M. Morrill, Kansas; F. T. Greenhalge, Massachusetts; J. T. Rich, Michigan; E. A. Holcomb, Nebraska; W. H. McKinley, Ohio; Peter Turney, Tennessee; Urban A. Woodbury, Vermont; W. N. Upham, Wisconsin.

There were about 1000 United States troops encamped on the historic ground, and their snowy white tents were a vivid reminder of the scene of thirty-two years ago. Lookout Mountain swarmed with visitors, and the "battle above the clouds" was fought over and over again. The city was beautifully decorated, and the citizens did their utmost to maintain their record for hospitality.

The "near-by" States were fully represented by their National Guards. Governor McKinley was escorted by a full regiment of infantry, a squadron of cavalry and a battery of light artillery, in all over 1000 men. Georgia sent 1000 soldiers, while Tennessee had 1500 troops at hand. There was an army corps in all of over 5000 uniformed troops in camp on the old battlefields, who took part in the parade and other ceremonies of the dedication.

The meeting was called to order at 12 o'clock, and the great natural arena selected by the National Commission on Snodgrass Hill was so arranged that nearly every one could hear the speeches. By way of beginning, there was a National salute of forty-four guns by the artillery, followed by the "Star-Spangled Banner," played by one of the United States infantry bands. It was cheered to the echo by veterans of the blue and of the gray, and in their patriotic enthusiasm many of the grizzled old fellows shed tears of joy.

Vice-President A. E. Stevenson presided



MONUMENT TO UNITED STATES REGULAR INFANTRY.

over the dedicatory exercises. He was introduced by General John S. Fullerton, Chairman of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park Commission. When the Vice-President came forward he was greeted heartily. He made a brief speech, in which he said:

"The day is auspicious. It notes the anniversary of one of the greatest battles known to history. Here, in the dread tribunal of last resort, valor contended against valor. Here brave men struggled and died for the right, 'as God gave them to see the right.' Thirty-two years have passed, and the few survivors of that masterful day—victors and

ATLANTA'S FAIR OPENED

President Cleveland Starts the Machinery From Gray Gables.

THE NEW SOUTH'S FESTAL DAY.

The Exposition Declared Formally Open After a Military Parade and Several Speeches—Nearly All the Exhibits in Place—A Colored Orator's Speech a Feature of the Day.

With the booming of cannon, the blowing of whistles, the noise of revolving machinery, the playing of inspiring music by numerous bands and the applause of thousands of friends and well-wishers the Cotton States and International Exposition at Atlanta, Ga., was opened by President Cleveland, who sent from "Gray Gables," Buzzards Bay, Mass., a message of congratulation. This jubilee of industrial progress and development in the South, for such the Exposition is, could not have had a more auspicious birthday.

Several thousand Grand Army members came down from Chickamauga and were conspicuous on the streets. They received marked attentions from the citizens. One of these, Lieutenant Franklin Berry, brought down from Massachusetts the flag which waved from Kennesaw the famous signal: "Hold the fort for I am coming." The Lieutenant went upon Kennesaw Mountain and waved the same signal which he received thirty-one years ago from General Sherman and waved to General Corse. The exposition was much nearer completion on the opening day than the public had supposed. The Government exhibit is complete, and is said to be the finest ever gotten together by the United States. All the Government departments are strongly represented and make a fine showing. The exhibit of fine arts is also completed. Every picture in it is in its place, and the building is in perfect order. There is a strong display of sculpture. The agricultural exhibit was practically complete. Fourteen of the seventeen engines began to move when President Cleveland touched the button. The minerals and forestry display is complete. The exhibits in the Manufacturers' building were in good shape and very near completion. The European exhibits, occupying half of the big Manufacturers' Hall, were nearly all in place.

How the Machinery Was Started.

A dispatch from Buzzard's Bay says: The machinery of the Atlanta Exposition was successfully set in motion from the President's summer home. The room in which the ceremonies were performed is known as the President's gun room, leading out of the reception room on the northeast corner of Gray Gables. On a little shelf close by the window was the annunciator. It was of black rubber, with a small solid gold band around the edge, with the following inscription engraved on it: "Marion Cleveland, September 13, 1895." The knob of the annunciator was white with an engraved Masonic emblem—square and compass—in gold. From 5 until the button was pressed the President remained beside the operator. The special wire was disconnected from the telegraph instrument and for one minute the wire was left open, and at the end of twenty seconds Mr. Cleveland pressed the button. This was at 6:56. His thumb was on the annunciator hardly a second, and as soon as Operator Viles could connect the telegraph key word was received from Atlanta that the machinery had started. Those in the room at the house beside the President were Mrs. Cleveland, Mr. Thurber and Misses Ruth and Esther Cleveland and nurse. Ruth was especially interested in all that was going on, and stood beside her father when the button was pressed, while Esther sat in her mother's lap. At the request of the committee the President was asked to send a message before the button was pressed in order that it might be read to the vast assemblage. Mr. Cleveland wired the following at about 5:30 o'clock:

"To the President and Board of Directors of the Cotton States and International Exposition, Atlanta, Ga.: Fully appreciating the value and importance of the exposition inaugurated to-day, I am especially gratified to be related to its inception and progress and to participate in the opening ceremonies. I sincerely congratulate those whose enterprise and energy have accomplished such splendid results, and heartily wish that the exposition they have set on foot will be completely successful in consummating all the good results contemplated by its promoters."

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

Destructive Fire in Indianapolis.

The double-front block occupied by Eastman, Schleicher & Lee, retail furniture and chinaware dealers, was destroyed by fire at Indianapolis, Ind., together with the entire stock. Loss, \$200,000; insurance, \$100,000. The Indiana National Bank was destroyed together with all the contents except what was in the safe. The loss on its contents is probably \$100,000. The entire loss by the fire is \$250,000.

Prominent People.

Ambassador Bayard plays golf. Governor Morton's latest bid is bowling. General Diaz is being boomed for another term as President of Mexico. King Humbert of Italy is a vegetarian and seldom eats anything except bread, potatoes and fruit. King Alfonso of Spain, being now nine years old, has been provided with a father confessor to direct his conscience. Lord Dunraven on his yacht usually wears white flannel trousers (not duck), held with a black sash. In order to look his part he wears a single eyeglass. C. Rowland Hill, an Episcopalian missionary in Kansas, could own an English title of nobility, left him by a recently deceased father, but he prefers to be an American citizen. Dr. Conan Doyle's financial failure as a lecturer in America has "caused a flutter among the English lecturers and writers who have been meditating lecture tours in the United States."

Lord Roberts, of Kandahar, is to have a brass monument at Calcutta while he is yet alive. Eleven old-fashioned brass muzzle-loading cannon have just been sent to India from London for the statue.

Samuel Sloan, of the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad, is the oldest active railroad manager in the country. He is eighty years of age and recently celebrated the golden anniversary of his wedding.

Ex-Senator William M. Everts, of Vermont, has become almost blind, and spends the most of his time at his home in Windsor, Vt. He can scarcely read or write at all, but he takes a deep interest in the current news.

Wilford Woodruff, who was elected head of the Mormon Church on the death of John Taylor, the successor of Brigham Young, is now eighty-eight years of age. As a missionary he has traveled 200,000 miles, lecturing, preaching and proselyting.

The Duke of York is said to "produce his voice well," but to speak with a very noticeable foreign accent when he makes public speeches. This is not surprising, however, as his father, the Prince of Wales, has a pronounced German accent and his mother as equally pronounced a Danish accent.

Mark W. Harrington, late Chief of the Weather Bureau at Washington, and professor of astronomy at the University of Michigan, has been elected President of the University of Washington, at Seattle, and has been installed in the duties of that office. The university is in a flourishing condition.

Sir Henry Irving, next to the Prince of Wales, is in the most demand among Englishmen as a speaker at public functions. The Dukes of York and Cambridge follow Wales and Irving in popularity. The Duke of Connaught is probably the best chairman in England. He knows how to manage a meeting, and always speaks without notes.

W. S. Stratton, the great mine owner, whose income is \$1,200,000 per year, walked from Colorado Springs to Cripple Creek three years ago, in order to save the \$4 railroad fare. He is a carpenter by trade and is described as "a modest, small-sized man, with iron-gray hair and moustache, dressed in a plain business suit and wholly inconspicuous."

CHICKAMAUGA HEROES.

Dedication of State Monuments to Commemorate Their Valor.

On the day before the beginning of the official ceremonies, thirty thousand Union and Confederate war veterans and other visitors gathered at various points on the Chickamauga battlefield, Chattanooga, Tenn., to witness the dedication of monuments erected by the States of Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan and Minnesota.

The programme was opened by Michigan, which held its exercises at the foot of Snodgrass Hill, where was the amphitheatre, which was filled with tiers of seats to accommodate 7000 or 8000 people. The exercises opened with prayer, after which Governor John T. Rich, of Michigan, delivered the oration and formally transferred the monuments to the National Government, represented, in the absence of Secretary Lamont, by General J. S. Fullerton.

Shortly after this Ohio dedicated its monuments. Governor McKinley was escorted to the spot by the Fourteenth Ohio Infantry, the Toledo Cadets and a crack cavalry troop from Cleveland. He was accompanied by his staff in gorgeous uniforms and glittering swords. Ex-Governor Campbell also had a cordial reception, and he delivered one of the addresses of the day.

Illinois dedicated her monuments at the Widow Glenn's house, which was Thomas's headquarters. The address was delivered by Governor Altgeld.

A distinguished gathering marked the dedication of the Indiana monuments at the camp established near Cave Springs. Besides Governor Claude Matthews, the occasion presented as speakers the soldier-author, General Lew Wallace, Colonel I. N. Walker, the newly-elected Grand Commander G. A. R.; General J. R. Carnahan and Judge D. B. McConwell, of the Ninth Indiana Infantry.

Kelly's Field was occupied by the Wisconsin people, near it standing the monument erected to the First Regiment of that State. Addresses were made by Governor W. H. Upham, ex-Governor Hoard, W. W. Watkins, chairman of the State Board, and others.

The Massachusetts delegation dedicated the monuments to the Third and Thirty-second Regiments of that State, Governor Greenhalge making the address.

At the completion of the several State dedication exercises the troops in Camp Lamont, on the battlefield, under command of Colonel Poland, gave a dress parade.

At night, under a big tent, the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland was held. General J. D. Morgan, of Illinois, presided. Mayor George W. Ochs welcomed the members. The response was by General H. V. Boynton, Corresponding Secretary of the Society. General James D. Morgan welcomed the Confederates. The address was by Senator Charles F. Manderson, of Nebraska. Other addresses were delivered by Lieutenant-General Schofield, Secretary Hilary A. Herbert, General Granville M. Dodge, General Daniel Butterfield, of Hooker's staff, and General Horace Porter, of Grant's staff, and brief remarks were made by Colonel Fred Grant and Rev. Thomas E. Sherman.

A MINING STOCK CRAZE.

Men Who Are Stimulating It Are Getting Very Rich.

The London speculative mania in South African stocks shows no sign of abatement. Stock Exchange dealers compare the present time with that of Lav's Mississippi inflation in France, and the South Sea bubble in England. Men who were financially "broke" two months ago now boast that they are worth tens of thousands of pounds. Stocks that were quoted in June at \$5 are now quoted at \$200. Brokers who were recently struggling to keep their heads above water now employ large corps of clerks and net enormous profits.

Barney Barnato, the leader of the boom, who at one time was an itinerant juggler, is now a multi-millionaire. He is about to build a palace in Piccadilly which will cost \$1,250,000. In the mean time he has leased Earl Spencer's house. Despite the success of his Barnato Bank and every other scheme into which he has entered, he has not succeeded in entering the highest financial circle, which is also operating in South Africa, but which yet holds itself aloof from Mr. Barnato. The speculative spirit extends to other branches of the Stock Exchange, and gives impetus to business generally.

MAIL FOR VACANT LOTS.

Hereafter No Letters Will Be Delivered to Such Addresses.

Hereafter mail addressed to vacant lots will not be delivered by the postal authorities. An order to this effect was issued by Acting Postmaster-General Jones as the result of a great deal of trouble that the department has had with a Philadelphia firm of medicine dealers. This firm did business under the name of Weart & Co. and twenty-six aliases.

Most of the addresses given by this firm turned out to be vacant lots in various parts of Philadelphia, where a man would be stationed to receive the mail upon its delivery by the carrier. The Acting Postmaster-General issued a general fraud order taking in the firm under all its aliases and prohibiting the delivery of mail to any of them, at the same time issuing a new regulation directing that hereafter no mail be delivered to vacant lots.

Horrors of the Asiatic War.

The ships sunk in the Chino-Japanese war are being examined by divers to see whether they are worth salvage. The Chinese transport Kowshing, fired upon by a Japanese warship for carrying troops, is reported by divers to be in a terrible condition. She is torn to pieces by shot and shell and torpedo. Her passengers are huddled between decks to shelter from the firing, and hundreds of corpses are packed tightly together.

Cherokee Strip's Second Birthday.

All the thirty towns of the Cherokee Strip celebrated the second anniversary of the opening day. The Strip has more than 100,000 people. Perry is the largest town, with a population of 6000.

The Porte Yields.

Confirmation is had from a well-informed source of the report that the Porte has written its acceptance of the proposals of Russia, France and Great Britain relative to reforms in Armenia.

China Executes Seven.

Seven men implicated in the massacre of missionaries were executed at Ku-Cheng, China. The Consuls of the Commission of Investigation were present.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A Row Among the Crocodiles.

Crocodiles are very apathetic, and fights among them are rare. A short time ago, however, two of the six crocodiles in the zoological garden at Antwerp had a serious disagreement, and one of the saurians, with a vicious snap, closed his iron jaws on the upper jaw of the other. During the ensuing battle the locked jaw broke in the middle. The assailant swallowed the "fragment," teeth and all. This ended the unpleasantness: both at once assumed their former listless attitude. The vanquished animal now presents a horrible sight; part of its tongue and the front half of the lower jaw, bristling with teeth, are exposed to view. But the maimed beast shows no sign of suffering, not even a sign of the proverbial crocodile's tears.

Where Things Will Keep.

In the polar regions seal oil is buried in the ground in bags of skin. Meat is heaped upon platforms built among trees, which are peeled of bark in order to keep bears from climbing up them. Little sticks with sharp points upward are buried in the ice to distract the attention of the bears from the provisions overhead. Another kind of storehouse is in the shape of a strong pen, the main supports of which are standing trees, with brush and logs piled on top to keep out wild animals.

During the salmon catching season in arctic Alaska the heads of the fish are cut off and put into a hole in the ground. When they are half putrefied they are dug up and eaten, being esteemed a great delicacy.—Pearson's Weekly.

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a little now and then in removing offending matter from the stomach and bowels and you thereby avoid a multitude of distressing derangements and diseases, and will have less frequent need of your doctor's service.

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ach, loss of appetite, coated tongue, indigestion, or dyspepsia, windy belchings, "heart-burn," pain and distress after eating, and kindred derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels.

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"IF AT FIRST YOU DON'T SUCCEED," TRY

SAPOLIO



JUDGE EMORY SPEER, (Orator of the day at opening exercises on the Exposition grounds.)

At the beginning of the ceremonies there was a big parade, headed by the United States Fifth Infantry and the Washington Artillery of New Orleans, followed by several regiments of Georgia State troops. The parade was about an hour in traversing the distance of three miles to the Exposition grounds, reaching there about 3:30 o'clock. The exercises were held at the Auditorium. It was crowded. The acoustic properties were excellent, so that the speakers could be distinctly heard in all parts of the building. President Collier was received enthusiastically when he arose to speak, as did Mrs. Joseph Thompson, President of the Woman's Board. The oration was by Judge Emory Speer, of the United States Court.

The hit of the day was made by Booker T. Washington, the representative of the colored race, who, in a twenty minutes' speech, evoked greater applause than all the others put together. He seemed to have the ear of the audience, and pleased both white and colored.

Ex-Governor Rufus B. Bullock acted as master of ceremonies at the exercises. After President Collier's address Governor Bullock introduced Mrs. Joseph Thompson, President of the Woman's Board of Managers. As Mrs. Thompson arose to deliver her address, the ladies of the Woman's Board arose and waved their handkerchiefs.

Booker T. Washington, representative of the colored race, was received with cheers by the audience. Almost every sentence was applauded. His assertion that the recognition of the colored race by this exposition would do more to secure the friendship of the two races than anything which has happened since the colored man was emancipated, was received with approval by both white and colored.

The next speaker was George Brown, who represented Governor Atkinson, the Governor having recently been very ill, and was too weak to deliver an address. Next came Judge Emory Speer, the orator of the day. Mayor King was interrupted in his address of welcome by the boom of the salute, just as President Cleveland touched the button at Gray Gables. A great crowd of people gathered in the Machinery Hall before the close of the exercises in the Auditorium, waiting to see the influence of the touch that came over the wires. The big Frick engine was in readiness, and a row of batteries rested near the engineer. Just as the President touched the button the whistle sounded and the engine moved off at a lively gait. The great crowd sent up a shout that shook the roof. Almost simultaneously hundreds of arc lights flashed out on the plaza, and incandescent lights gleamed from the cornices and domes of the Woman's building and the Government building. It was just dusk.



MRS. JOSEPH THOMPSON, (Chairman of Woman's Board and Speaker at the opening exercises.)

fore the close of the exercises in the Auditorium, waiting to see the influence of the touch that came over the wires. The big Frick engine was in readiness, and a row of batteries rested near the engineer. Just as the President touched the button the whistle sounded and the engine moved off at a lively gait. The great crowd sent up a shout that shook the roof. Almost simultaneously hundreds of arc lights flashed out on the plaza, and incandescent lights gleamed from the cornices and domes of the Woman's building and the Government building. It was just dusk.

SO MANY THINGS I DO FORGET.

So many things I do forget,
And faint would I remember
Bright things, glad things, my footsteps met
Before they touched December,
But the home where my childhood learned its
songs,
And the trees where my father set them,
And the brook and the bank where the pine
belong,
I never can forget them.

So many things I do forget,
And faint would I remember,
Bright things, sweet things, my footsteps met
Before they crossed November,
But the blue of my angel mother's eyes
And the tears of love that wet them,
And the kisses of one beyond the skies,
I never shall forget them.

So many things I have forgot,
Nor wish I to remember,
Sad things, hard things, I tell them not
To April or December,
But the ivies of the mountain wood,
And the scarlet plums behind them,
Would I forget them if I could,
Forgetting who could find them.

So many things we do forget,
And faint we would remember,
Ere feet that danced the minuet
Have walked to slow December,
But the songs that silent lips have sung
Our memories silhouette them.
We sing them over. We are young
And never can forget them.

—Julia H. May in Boston Journal.

MAN IN THE MOON.

It was the last day of the late great
frost, and, unmindful of my 50 odd
years, I undertook to skate 20 miles or
so along the frozen Lea. When I re-
turned home, I was tired—so tired that
scarcely was I seated in my armchair
when I found myself nodding, and un-
doubtedly I should have fallen asleep
had not an exceedingly strange circum-
stance happened.

To be brief, then, I was lifted from
my chair in my home in north London,
whirled through space for a couple of
hours and then deposited gently but
firmly on the moon.

Scarcely had I recovered my breath
when an aged man of venerable aspect,
whom I at once recognized as the man
in the moon, approached me and in-
quired my business. I explained that I
was an involuntary trespasser on his
hospitality, and then, thinking as I was
there I might as well learn something
about the history of our satellite and its
inhabitants—supposing there were any
—I proceeded as respectfully as might
be to question the old fellow.

"Yes; you are right," he exclaimed
in answer to my query as he placed the
load of fagots he was carrying on a
projecting mass of granite and rested
his back against the cone of an extinct
volcano. "I have seen a lot of changes
in my time. How old am I? Well, I
don't know exactly, but it is some mil-
lions of years ago since my first birth-
day.

"Why, bless my heart, when I was a
lad, this old dried up moon was as bright
and fresh as your earth is now.

"Seas sparkled in the sunlight, brooks
gleamed and flashed through the valleys
and forests clothed with verdure the
mountains now dead and silent. Aye,
these were glorious times. The birds
sang in the woods from early dawn to
nightfall, the fishes leaped and plashed
and leaped and plashed again in every
eddy and pool of our prehistoric rivers.
Great mammals, some uncouth and
some beautiful, but mostly the latter,
roamed at will amid the glades of our
mighty forests. Then, after a million
years or so, man came."

"Man?" I repeated incredulously.

"Yes, man," he reiterated rather
testily. "Man, of course. Do you think
your earth alone has been the home of
man? I tell you he lived and flourished
here while the earth was yet formless
and void, a vast white hot mass of semi-
fluid granite. At first he was weak for
lack of knowledge, and fought—often
unsuccessfully—with the wild beasts of
the forests for food and drink and raiment.
Then as he grew older he grew
wiser and carved for himself weapons
of flint and wood, just as the earth man
did a million or two years afterward.
Our lunar men were very clever, too—
very clever. Not so large or so strong
as terrestrial man, perhaps, but quicker
to learn. Why, it did not take us more
than 200,000 years to perfect our civiliza-
tion."

"And what happened then?" was my
next query.

"Ah, there you have asked a question
hard to answer," quoth the old man
sadly. "All I know is that one year
there came a blight over all things. It
was not exactly a plague. It was rather
a want of vitality in the atmosphere
that reacted with terrible effect on all
animate nature. Man, being the most
highly organized of all things living,
was the first to feel its baneful effects,
and he dwindled and pined and finally
perished, and the places that had been
wont to know him knew him no more
forever.

"Then as the sunny atmosphere grew
more and more attenuated the mam-
mals first and afterward every form of
animal life grew cold and dead. The
lowest forms of plant life lingered for a
few thousand years longer, until the
last drop of water had evaporated into
space, in fact, and then they, too, van-
ished, and the moon was left as you see
it today, a dead world, without heat,
atmosphere or moisture."

"A sad fate surely, but you must

have become resigned," I said soothing-
ly, for the old man was sighing heavily
and gazing fixedly into space as though
he saw again the lost visions of lone
livers he had been describing.

"No, I am not resigned," and he
shook his head slowly from side to side.
"Both myself and my sister look for-
ward to better times to come."

"Your sister?" I exclaimed wonder-
ingly. "I was not aware"—

"That I had a sister?" he interrupted.
"Oh, yes, I have, but I forgot! Of course
you have never seen her. She lives on

the side of the moon opposite to the
earth, amid mountains and valleys, up-
on whose bold outlines no earthly eye
has ever gazed. It is by far the best side
of the moon, too, but she is getting
rather tired of living there and talks
about changing places with me. I ex-
pect you would be rather surprised down
below there if some fine day—or night,
rather—you found a woman in the moon
instead of a man. Ha, ha, ha!" and for-
getful of his recent fit of the blues the
old chap gave vent to a hearty guffaw.

"We should indeed," I replied,
laughing in my turn, "although fancy,
unless your sister's appearance differs in
a marked degree from your own, that
we should scarcely be able to distin-
guish the difference. You must admit
yourself that one must possess good eye-
sight to tell a man from a woman 240,-
000 miles away."

"Oh, but," answered the old man,
with a touch of family pride, "she is a
fine woman! Not bent and bowed with
age like me. Indeed she is really 6,000,-
000 years younger than am I. Then, of
course, she dresses in—in—"

"The habiliments suitable to her
sex," I ventured to say.

"Precisely, and, like all the women
here, is fond of dress. Why, when I last
visited her, some 25,000 years ago, al-
most her first question was, 'How do the
women dress now on the earth?' Of
course there wasn't much to tell her be-
cause—well, the women of that day
didn't trouble themselves much about
dress, but I am thinking of paying her
another visit soon, and then I shall have
a different budget of news for her."

"But tell me," I interrupted, for I
was not much interested in the old fel-
low's sister, "something about the
earth. You must have seen almost as
great changes in the earth as in the
moon."

"Almost," was the answer, "but not
quite. My world is cold and dead. Yours
is still alive, as was mine once, but
your turn will come some day, and
then we shall both go circling through
space, cold, silent and lifeless. But
that," he continued, "will be many
millions of years from now, almost as
many millions as it is since I first set
eyes on your planet. Then, as I said be-
fore, it was a mere mass of molten mat-
ter—a vast white hot ball whirling
round the sun and carrying me with it.
I remember as though it were yesterday
the first beginning of earthly life. At
first the seas covered everything, and
beautiful specimens of marine flora
floated everywhere upon the surface of
the water, while in its translucent
depths fishes of strange form and glo-
rious coloring disported themselves.
Then the dry land began to appear, and
by slow degrees the great forests that
shrouded as with a mantle all the earth
not covered by the waters. For millions
of years what you are pleased to call
the lower animals were the only deni-
zens of their somber depths, and even
after man came it was hundreds of
thousands of years before he even par-
tially dominated the face of nature."

"But was there not," I asked, "an
ice age?"

"A what?" he exclaimed, with a puz-
zled expression of countenance.

"An ice age," I repeated. "A period
of time when the ice, which, as you are
aware, is always present at the poles,
spread northward and southward until
it enveloped almost the entire globe."

"Oh, yes," responded mine host,
with the air of a man trying to recall
some long forgotten and altogether trivial
incident. "I believe something of the
kind did happen, and not more than
100,000 or 150,000 years ago either.
But it only lasted about 20,000 years,
and I had quite forgotten all about it
until you mentioned it."

This concluded the interview, for
although I would have liked to have
pursued my inquiries further the old
chap suddenly snatched up his bundle,
bent his back and resumed his orthodox
position, at the same time indicating by
a gesture that he was not inclined for
any further conversation. "We are right
over Greenwich observatory," he ex-
plained in answer to my look of sur-
prise, "and I don't want the astron-
omers there to see me without my bun-
dle and talking to a stranger too. Isn't
respectable."—London Amusing Jour-
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